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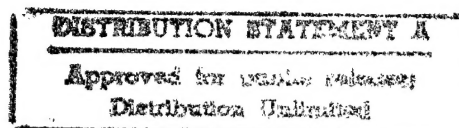
JPRS 82206

9 November 1982

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1330



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## INTERNATIONAL

### RIISING ARMS SPENDING HAS ADVERSE EFFECTS ON WESTERN ECONOMIES

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 15 Sep 82 pp 1-5

[Article by Professor B. Boldyrev: "The Insatiable Moloch of Militarization"]

[Text] Since its inception, NATO has spent more than 3,000,000 million dollars for military purposes.

In 1982 the military appropriations of the United States, West Germany, France and Japan constituted: 263,000 million dollars, 44,000 million marks, 123,000 million francs and 2,600,000 million yen, respectively.

The buying capacity of the American dollar has reduced by nearly 86 percent in the post-war period.

At its current stage, the general crisis of capitalism is characterised, along with the profound aggravation of all its internal and outside contradictions, by a considerable escalation of the arms race and the spread of militarisation to many aspects of society's life. The economic foundation of imperialism are monopolies. Meanwhile, monopoly capital inherent in which is the struggle for markets and sources of raw materials and the insatiable greed for gain inevitably engenders the sentiment of aggressiveness in the circles of financial oligarchy.

The military-industrial complexes of leading imperialist states are the core of modern militarism and the chief motive force stepping up the arms race. They have extended their tentacles towards the major spheres of political and economic life--the parliaments, the business community, research centres and organs of government.

The Moloch of militarism requires great financial sacrifice as a result of which military budgets are being inflated on a systematic basis. The military expenditures of the imperialist countries have reached a level unprecedented in times of peace. These expenditures were particularly escalated at the turn of the 1980s when the aggressive circles in the United States and NATO Europe embarked upon the path of upsetting the East-West military-strategic parity and attempted to change the correlation of forces on the world scene to their advantage.

The instigator of the arms race is the United States which is building up its nuclear armaments on a massive scale and is strengthening the Pentagon's strategic triad--ground-, air- and sea-based nuclear forces. In five years between 1982 and 1986 it is going to spend 2,250,000 million dollars for military purposes (in accordance with specified data). This vividly reflects the scope of Washington's military preparations.

Other NATO countries are following in the wake of the US policy. The highest level of military spending in NATO Europe is in West Germany: it increased from 20,000 million marks in 1970 to 44,000 million in 1982. Together with the military appropriations hidden in other budgetary items, the sum total of the Federal Republic's military spending will exceed 60,000 million marks.

The Conservative British government also actively supports the militarist course of the United States. Britain's military allocations systematically increase. Whereas in 1979/80 they constituted 7,000 million pounds, in 1982/83 they exceeded 14,000 million pounds.

Japan, too, has taken to the road of reviving militarism. Under the pressure of the United States which strives to turn that country into the chief stronghold for its aggressive aspirations in the Far East and Southeast Asia, Tokyo's military spendings have sharply increased in the past few years to add up to 2,600,000 million yen in 1982.

The huge military expenditures adversely affect all the spheres of life in bourgeois society, including state finances and money circulation. In Western countries the process of militarisation has already gained considerable influence over the financial system, negatively affecting the state budget and taxes.

Financial systems are increasingly being adjusted to the needs and requirements of the military-industrial complexes. This leads to growing exploitation of the broad sections of the population which shoulder the brunt of taxes, payments on loans and the inflational jacking up of the prices. Under the impact of the arms race state budgets increase hypertrophically. Militarist overtones became their typical feature.

Direct military expenditures alone eat up to a third of all budgetary allocations. The ratio of military expenditure is virtually much higher if this sum is added to indirect military appropriations and those hidden in civilian budgetary items. The colossal scale of the unproductive squandering of means is vivid evidence of the state budgets being converted into a mechanism serving the interests and objectives of the military-industrial complexes and of the most reactionary imperialist circles.

The arms race also has made state budgets a major source of enrichment of monopolies. Big military orders, development and research, construction and the payments of the national debt ensure capitalist monopolies unheard-of profits. Military spending and related expenditures are gradually edging out and outweigh expenditures for civilian purposes and lead to constant cuts in the latter. The diversion of finances from civilian industries curb

opportunities for increasing employment and the number of jobless people continues to grow.

The arms race hits the hardest the expenditures on social needs which affect the interests of many sections of the population. Against the background of chronic inflation, massive unemployment and continuing scientific and technological progress, the increase in social spending, which ensures reproduction of the workforce, is an objective necessity. Meanwhile, it is in this sphere that the reduction in outlays is the biggest. In the US Federal Budget for the 1981/82 fiscal year alone expenditures on social and other related programmes were cut by 35,000 million dollars.

The need constantly to increase allocations to finance the arms race also affects the taxation policy of the imperialist states and leads to the intensification of exploitation of the masses. The structure of the taxation systems is changing; the number of taxpayers is growing; interest rates are on the increase. At the present time taxes amount up to 40 percent of the working people's earnings. This section of the population carries the main burden of expense on financing the military-industrial complexes and ensures, as a result of the reduction in its incomes and needs, enormous enrichment of the armaments business tycoons.

In the era of the general crisis of capitalism, especially at its present stage, the national budgets in the West are characterised by an ever growing deficit in the balance of payments: tax receipts are far surpassed by constantly growing expenditures and loans. Militarisation greatly stimulates these tendencies. Budget deficits keep growing and become chronic. In the United States, for example, the Federal Budget had no deficit only once during the past 20 years. In the 1980/81 fiscal year the budget deficit totalled 58,000 million dollars, whereas in the 1981/82 financial year it is expected to exceed 90,000 million dollars. The same situation applies with the other imperialist states. Their steadily growing budget deficits cause fast growth in the national debts and the worsening of the situation on the lending market.

The national debts are growing at a rate unprecedented for preacetime. Between 1970 and 1980 alone the domestic national debt increased from 383,000 million to 914,000 million dollars in the United States, from 33,000 million to 95,000 million pounds in Britain, and from 86,000 million to 230,000 million marks in West Germany.

On the lending market the bourgeois state has become a permanent and central customer. Along with taxes, loans have become a major means of financing military expenditures.

The budget deficit combined with the growing national debt stimulate inflation, which has now become one of the most complex and acute social and economic problems in the capitalist world. Price rises and the declining buying power of the national currencies are its most dramatic manifestations. As a result of the adventurous policy pursued by Washington, the dollar's buying power has decreased almost 7 times over the post-war period. There has been a more than

twofold increase in prices in the past ten years in Britain, Italy, Greece and some other countries.

The arms race leads to the wasting of vast financial resources. It aggravates the difficulties that face the capitalist world, adding many a complicating factor to the host of its economic and social problems. Consequently, it is an accusation against those who only care for profits derived from the growing threat of war to mankind. (IZVESTIA, September 14)

CSO: 1812/10

VATICAN'S EVOLVING 'EASTERN POLICY' CRITICIZED IN LITHUANIAN JOURNAL

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 8, Aug 82 pp 62-66

[Article by Vladas Nyunka: "The Vatican's Eastern Policy"]

[Text] The Vatican, as is generally known, met with a hostile attitude the Great October Revolution and entered into an active and implacable struggle against the Country of Soviets and the other socialist countries, collaborating on an anticommunist, anti-Soviet basis with the most progressive forces of imperialism. Especially broad actions against communism were extended by the Vatican during the years of the pontificate of Pius XII (1939-1958). "Pius XII," the famous Catholic figure G. Hourdin writes, "nurtured the hope that Hitler would be victorious over communist Russia and that Catholic Christianity, under the protection of the German armies, would be able to receive freedom of actions there"<sup>1</sup>.

Blinded by the hatred toward communism, Pope Pius XII proved to be incapable of evaluating soberly the new political realities and the international situation that had been created as a result of the defeat of Hitlerite Germany. Even in the mid-1950's, when the worldwide socialist system had already become noticeably stronger and had begun to exert an increasing influence upon international life, he continued to assert that the socialist way of life represented an accidental, temporary phenomenon which was doomed to disappear from the historical scene within a short period of time. "We also reject the opinion," he stated in his 1955 Christmas message, "according to which a Christian today must view communism as a phenomenon or stage in historical development, or even as a necessary factor in historical development."

The absurd and false thesis concerning the "temporary, transitory" nature of the socialist system served as the basis for the construction of the foreign-policy strategy of Pius XII, who, according to certain authors, was convinced that communism would be eliminated during his lifetime. "Pius XII," the leftist Catholic figure W. Daim writes, "expected an armed conflict between East and West"<sup>2</sup>.

Pius XII himself promoted the aggravation of the relations between West and East and participated actively in the development of the Cold War against the USSR and the other socialist countries. That is attested by the published works of many authors, including bourgeois ones. For example, the French researcher on Vatican policy M. Mourin, characterizing the Vatican's policy during the Cold War Years, writes that during that period "the anticommunism of the Catholic Church took on

a clearly expressed political nature, the consequences of which were reflected not only in the foreign policy of the states; as it entered the international area it inevitably took on an anti-Soviet nature and under the conditions of the Cold War between West and East became pro-American"<sup>3</sup>.

The steady increase in the influence exerted by the worldwide socialist system upon all aspects of the historical development of society revealed the entire lack of substantiation of the Cold War concept and the complete failure of the attempts to eliminate socialism with the aid of military means.

The more far-sighted and more sober-minded bourgeois circles were forced to recognize the stability of the worldwide socialist system and the necessity of constructing their relations with it, taking guidance from the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different sociopolitical systems.

In the late 1950's and early 1960's there began to appear published works by bourgeois authors in which they recognized the lack of substantiation of the Cold War policy and the lack of promise in the plans for an armed struggle against the socialist countries. In the USSR the existing political system became solidly reinforced, and any attempt to destroy it would end in failure, the influential theoretician G. Kennan, who during the 1950's had been an active proponent of the Cold War, was forced to admit.

"The West," he wrote, "has no choice other than to accept the proposal for peaceful coexistence as the basis for a policy with respect to the countries in the communist world."

Under these conditions the leading figures in the Vatican were also forced to reconsider their attitude toward the socialist countries. That complicated, contradictory, and prolonged process was reflected in the so-called Eastern policy of the Vatican.

However, the first official documents that reflected certain new tendencies in the Vatican's approach to the socialist countries did not appear until the 1960's.

The successor of Pius XII, Pope John XXIII, recognized the necessity of making the distinction between socialism as a theoretical doctrine and as a historically existing sociopolitical system. That principle of John XXIII's granted the opportunity to the Vatican to develop a more flexible political line with respect to the socialist countries, although in essence the Vatican maintained its anticommunist positions.

The first official document to confirm that principle was the partial agreement that was signed between the Vatican and the Hungarian People's Republic on 15 September 1964. That agreement obliged the Hungarian bishops to swear an oath of allegiance to the Hungarian People's Republic, to promote its development, and to respect the laws existing there; the Vatican also gave its consent to a stipulation that the new bishops would not be appointed without the preliminary coordination with the government of Hungary.

In the same year of 1964 the Vatican began negotiations with Yugoslavia, which were completed with the signing on 25 June 1966 of a Protocol by representatives of the

Vatican and the government of Yugoslavia. In that document the Vatican formally admitted that in a socialist state the activity of the Catholic Church must be confined to religious limits and that the priests must not abuse their religious function for purposes that might be of a political nature. The Vatican was obliged to take steps stipulated by Catholic law (up to and including excommunication) against those Catholic priests whose actions could harm the Yugoslav state.

However, as was correctly noted by the foreign progressive press, the Vatican uneagerly recognized the new state, social, and cultural realities of postwar Europe. It also, without any particular joy, had to keep in mind the real ratio of the political and military forces in Europe and the prospects that were opening up before the old continent in the immediate and the more remote period. With unconcealable annoyance certain Catholic newspapers wrote about the reasons why the Vatican had been forced to reconsider its traditional position with respect to the socialist countries. "The storm of World War II," an Italian Christian Democratic newspaper, for example, wrote, "the political and social upheavals that followed it, and the arising in Eastern Europe of revolutionary, atheistic states which are ideologically hostile to Christianity, deprived the church not only of its wealth, but also of its social role. After 1944-1945 the old world crumbled and its restoration is inconceivable. It is precisely the recognition of this new situation, which precludes the possibility of bringing back the past, that forms the basis of the Vatican's Eastern policy and its measures that are aimed at normalizing the relations between church and state"<sup>4</sup>.

The greatest activity rate with regard to the normalizing of the relations with the socialist countries was demonstrated by Vatican diplomacy in the 1970's, that is, during the period when the process of detente was developing most intensively.

During that period the chief of Vatican diplomacy (currently the Vatican's Secretary of State) A. Casaroli and other representatives made frequent trips to the socialist countries, and the Vatican held a number of meetings between Paul VI and the leading state figures from the socialist countries. As admitted by A. Casaroli, the dialogue between the Vatican and the socialist countries was "beneficial and even necessary."

A very important factor that prompted the leaders of the Vatican to engage in a dialogue with the Soviet Union was the tremendous authority enjoyed by the USSR as a bulwark of peace. The Soviet Union's peace initiatives find broad support among world public opinion, and the Catholic masses and advanced church circles are participating more and more actively in the struggle for peace.

The Vatican cannot fail to take this into consideration. In February 1971 A. Casaroli made an official visit to Moscow, where, in the name of the Vatican, he signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. After his return from Moscow, he stated to representatives of the press that the Vatican and the Soviet Union shared identical views on a number of questions, primarily on such world problems as the fight for peace, disarmament, collective security, etc.; the Moscow discussions, he emphasized, would contribute to the further dialogue between the Vatican and the Soviet Union with the purpose of ascertaining the opportunities for cooperation or the carrying out of parallel actions for the benefit of peace.



While noting these positive tendencies, it is necessary also to take into consideration only aspects, primarily the ideological ones, of the Vatican's Eastern policy. Actually the Vatican has been striving, especially during recent time, to reinforce the positions and expand the influence of the Catholic Church and to limit the atheistic propaganda in the socialist countries by means of the constant and systematic pressure exerted upon the governments of those countries. If it is impossible to eliminate the socialist system, then one must adapt to it, one must use all the legal opportunities to reinforce the church's positions in the socialist countries -- that is how certain foreign newspapers have characterized the ideological aspect of the Vatican's Eastern policy.

It is also necessary to take into consideration the fact that the Vatican's activities are not limited to church or religious confines. The Vatican continues to be a major international anticommunist center that still has at its disposal large amounts of means for exerting an ideological and policy effect upon the broad masses of the faithful. The church leaders constantly remind the faithful that the dialogue between the Vatican and the socialist countries does not mean any reconciliation of the church with communism.

Many Vatican figures, admitting the lack of promise of any armed struggle against the socialist countries, nevertheless harbor the hope that there will be an erosion or degeneration of socialism. It is not by accident that certain Vatican circles support revisionistic concepts that deny the Marxist-Leninist principles of the building of the communist society and that call for the "improving" of real socialism. The support of the revisionistic tendencies is reflected, to a certain degree, in the Vatican's Eastern policy.

On the other hand, something that leaves its imprint upon the Eastern policy is the anticommunistic activity of the extremely reactionary Vatican figures -- the opponents of the normalization of the relations between the Vatican and the socialist countries; and also the other reactionary elements. It should be emphasized that the clerical-nationalistic emigres of various nationalities in the Vatican, who have an extremely hostile attitude toward socialism, continue to be granted broad opportunities to use the radio for subversive anticommunist propaganda. For example, Vatican radio broadcasts in Lithuanian broadly propagandize materials of anti-Soviet content that are published in the reactionary emigre press and incite illegal actions by extremist elements.

Even in the Vatican newspaper L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, which usually avoids direct anti-Soviet attacks, one can read materials that distort the foreign and domestic policy of the Soviet Union. For example, on 4-5 April 1979 L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO reprinted without any comments an article from the NATO REVIEW, in which it was stated that the threat to peace and security came from and comes from the Soviet Union. The article called for a closer consolidation of the NATO forces against the "Soviet threat," emphasizing that "it would be a serious error to rely upon the positive evolution of relations between West and East." In reprinting materials of this sort, the Vatican newspaper rendered a direct service to the opponents of detente and to the imperialists.

In the late 1970's, when the most aggressive forces of imperialism intensified their attacks against the detente, there was a noticeable increase in the activity

rate of the extreme rightist clerical circles, both in the Vatican itself and outside its confines. The most militant representatives of clerical reaction even began to accuse Pope Paul VI himself of developing a dialogue with representatives of the socialist countries and being more concerned about the Vatican's diplomatic prestige on the international scene than about the status of the church in the socialist countries, as a result of which the "Eastern policy" of Paul VI harmed the Catholic Church and "played into Moscow's hand."

The further aggravation of the international situation encourages the reactionary church figures to strive more and more persistently to change the Vatican's foreign-policy course, which was defined during the years of the pontificate of Paul VI.

The successor of Paul VI -- Cardinal K. Wojtyla, who became Pope John Paul II -- stated that he would continue his predecessor's course. Progressive public opinion placed a positive evaluation upon a number of his statements for peace and against the arms race and the threat of a thermonuclear war. As is noted by foreign political observers, John Paul II feels that the peaceful coexistence of the states in the West and East creates the most favorable conditions for intensifying the influence of the Catholic Church in the modern world.

However, with the advent of K. Wojtyla to the papal throne, there has been an intensification also of certain negative tendencies in the Vatican's Eastern policy. During the very first year of his pontificate, during a visit to Poland, John Paul II gave a speech in which he called for the "rebirth of Christianity throughout Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals." In this summons there lies concealed the principle aimed at extending the ideological offensive of Catholicism both in Western and in Eastern Europe, that is, in the socialist countries. John Paul II calls for the struggle for the spiritual unity of Europe on a Christian basis.

In his statements John Paul II asserts that the "Christianization" of Europe is a very important and decisive condition for preventing the thermonuclear catastrophe. Mankind, he asserts, which is threatened with atomic self-annihilation, needs Europe: Europe can make its decisive contribution to the overcoming of the current world crisis, but that requires Europe itself to be renewed on a Christian basis; Europe, which must be saved from the threatening catastrophe, needs Christ and the Gospel<sup>5</sup>.

The principle espoused by John Paul II for the "Christianization" of Europe -- "from the Atlantic to the Urals" -- is reflected in the Eastern policy of the present Vatican leadership, which poses as its most important task the increase in the activities of the church organizations in the socialist countries.

In the clerical plans for the "Christianization" of Europe, a special place is assigned to the Polish Catholic Church. As for the attitude toward the Soviet Union, the present Vatican leadership is striving to expand and reinforce the contacts with the Russian Orthodox Church, and, on the other hand, it is striving persistently to increase the activities of the Catholic Church in Soviet Lithuania, and of its extremist elements.

John Paul II also maintains close ties with the clerical-nationalistic circles in the Ukrainian emigre groups which are striving to restore the Uniate Church in the Soviet Ukraine.

The events in Poland have demonstrated that the slogan of "Christianizing" Europe serves the interests of the imperialistic forces for purposes of weakening the socialist system.

All these tendencies must be taken into consideration in our ideological and political work. It is necessary to subject to well-argued criticism the concept of the "Christianization" of Europe, to work more decisively to unmask the attempts by the reactionary clerical circles to use our country's church organizations for anticommunist purposes, and to intensify the offensive struggle against clerical extremism.

At the same time it is necessary to develop more actively the dialogue with those Catholic forces which lean toward cooperation with the Communists on an anti-imperialistic basis.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. G. Hourdin, *Catholiques et socialistes*, Paris, 1963, p 30.
2. Wilfried Daim, *Der Vatikan und der Osten*, Vienna, 1970, p 85.
3. Maxime Mourin, *Le Vatikan et l'URSS*, Paris, 1965, p 180.
4. IL POPOLO, 23 January 1976.
5. L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, 7 November 1981, 13 November 1981.

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## NATIONAL

### KOZHEVNIKOVA ON FAILURES OF MOLDAVIA AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, 25 Aug 82 p 11

[Article by Kapitolina Kozhevnikova: "Where Has the Agronomist Disappeared To?"]

/Text/ I am turning over in my memory the trips I have taken to the country in the past six or seven years. It is a strange thing: I usually met with the chairman or the Party agency but for some reason I never met with the head agronomist. I have been to Smolensk, Gorkiy, Vladimir and Poltava oblasts. I have curious images of the chairmen--a truly heroic guard. And the agronomist has retired into the background and become lost in their shadow. Why is this? After all, he is the most necessary person in the country, the physician of the land, the expert in all of its mysteries.

One must search out kolkhoz and sovkhos specialists and find out how they live and how they feel under the complicated modern conditions.

Last year in Crimea I dropped in at the rayon agricultural administration in Sudak.

"Where is the head agronomist?" a worker repeated my question. "We have our own specific work--grape growing and wine making. It is basically a sovkhos plant. Well, of course, there are agronomists--how can there not be? But still I advise you to go somewhere else. Perhaps on the grain farms they make more decisions and are more in evidence . . ."

In Kiev I spoke with the head agronomist of the division for land improvement and crop rotations of the Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture, Ivan Leont'yevich Konopko.

"It is quite clear to me," he said, "that the role of the head agronomist of the farm has been extremely reduced. Why did this happen? This too is probably because of the excessive supervision of the farms that was discussed at the May Plenum by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. When to begin planting or weeding--all this should be decided by the farm's head agronomist. Not even the chairman, but the agronomist. But he no longer has freedom of action in determining the structure of the planted areas, the crop rotations, the methods of cultivating the soil or programming the harvest. We frequently go to extremes. We are sometimes too enthusiastic about following a particular

system of farming or we declare the superiority of one agriculture crop over all the others. And this is all because we do not listen to the opinion of specialists. In our business as nowhere else we need common sense and caution. Excessive boldness without the proper thought has let us down time and again. And then the mistake can be felt for decades . . ."

I listened to Ivan Leont'yevich and I could see more and more clearly before me the portrait of two talented agronomists whom I once knew well in Moldavia. One of them, Aleksandr Lazarevich Popov, is no longer living, and the other, Matvey Stepanovich Nikolayenko, has gone on to a pension.

But what is happening now? Who has come to replace them?

Between Three Fires . . .

My searches for a head agronomist in Moldavia quite unexpectedly became something like detective work. It became clear that the kolkhozes of this republic essentially have no more head agronomists. Is this difficult to believe? And how. When they told me about this in Kishinev I simply laughed at such an absurdity. But when I arrived at the Zarya kolkhoz in the village of Gyrtop-Mare in Kriulyanskiy Rayon, I understood that there was nothing very amusing about this.

"Do you have a head agronomist?" I immediately took the bull by the horns as soon as I went into the office of the chairman, Gavriil Ivanovich Golovatiy.

The chairman laughed, scratched his head and sighed:

"We have one but he does not seem to be here."

"How is that? At least tell me his first and last name."

"I can do that. Goriya, Mikhail Zakharovich. He has been here for nineteen years."

"Well, find him if this individual really exists."

"I myself would like to find him right now, but that is not so easy to do . . ."

What has happened on the Zarya and other farms of the republic?

Concentration of agricultural production and agro-industrial complexes--these initially unusual words and concepts--appeared in Moldavia before many other places. Much was written about them and unprecedented victories were predicted. Time passed. Indeed a lot that was useful was done. But when traveling along an untrodden path people encounter all kinds of obstacles and unexpected happenings and they are not always able to deal with them or avoid them.

Experiments in agriculture are a serious thing. How does one administer an agro-industrial complex? How does one arrange its work? These and many other questions still bother residents not only of villages, but also of cities of

Moldavia, although experience in this should have been accumulated over the years. Not only experience, but also anti-experience has been accumulated, and this must be taken into account.

Preference is given to the rayon level in the Food Program. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA wrote about the Latvian region of Talsy, the Estonian region of Vil'yandi and the Georgian region of Abasha. Moldavia took a different path. Without going into detail I shall simply say that there is a ministry of agriculture here and a large new institution--the republic council of kolkhozes. The rayons also have agricultural administrations and councils of kolkhozes. I shall not try to analyze the entire system of administration of the agro-industrial complex in Moldavia here. But all the chairmen, farm specialists and scientists with whom I met were up in arms against it. Why? Because it is cumbersome and not maneuverable, and it involves parallelism.

Then how do the farms themselves feel?

Gavriil Ivanovich Golovatiy said frankly:

"I do not feel good about it. They have created rayon associations for mechanization and electrification of agriculture. It was a good intention: to gather the technical equipment together and utilize it more efficiently. But what happened? Now, in order to obtain a tractor or any other machine, I write and order, this is considered and a resolution is made about it. And then they send it. This sometimes involves delays. The time periods for plowing and cultivating the planted areas pass. So much fuel is used by moving the tractor from one end of the rayon to the other!"

"Well, what if you returned to the agronomist?"

"That is just it," Golovatiy smiled bitterly. "This also applies quite directly to him. All our kolkhoz specialists are now assigned to these associations. They took them away from the kolkhoz. That is the way it is. Goriya now receives his wages from that association, but he is assigned to us on the Party list. Land--there it is, we have seeds, and we also have people. But the agronomist has disappeared. For example, I called the head agronomist to the kolkhoz fields--how can one do without him? And he told me, 'I cannot, they have called me to the association.' A specialist should be on the land and not above the land. And our poor Goriya is caught between two and sometimes three fires. Last year we decided that this field should be harvested by the direct combining method. But the head agronomist of the association ordered him to harvest it only by the individual method. What could I do? I went to Kishinev and asked them to allow us to harvest the fields directly. All this had to be decided on the spot: the agronomist has been taken away from the work he is called upon to do because of his education and knowledge. We prepare the seeds without him. He does not know where or how we store fertilizers. We are always pestering the rayons institutions: give us our agronomist back. But no one wants to admit that things have turned out badly and no one wants to rectify the situation. We now have three masters of the land: the kolkhoz, the rayon agricultural administration and the association for mechanization and electrification. It is a real Bermuda Triangle. And

the crops are not growing, and not only the weather is to blame for this. Our products are becoming more costly. What else could happen? Previously there were only a dozen specialists in the rayon agricultural association. And they managed. The association now has more than 60 of them. There are more and more machines, but as a result of the restructuring we do not manage to cultivate the land on time. And do you know what is disturbing? People are leaving the rural areas. They have much money in their savings and their attachment to their native areas is becoming weaker and weaker . . .

". . . They called me a couple of days ago from Kishinev and said that Mikhail Zakharovich Goriya had been transferred to a tobacco complex. A new head agronomist replaced him on the kolkhoz. But this does not change things. Everything is proceeding in a vicious cycle."

#### To Be a Man of the Fields

I returned from Gyrtop-Mare to Kishinev totally upset. I called my colleagues and friends at the local editorial office. Tell me how in the world I can find a head agronomist. I cannot leave empty handed. And then I had some good news: there was one, but, true, at a sovkhos-plant. The situation is the same on all the kolkhozes as it was in Gyrtop-Mare.

I went to the ancient village of Vornicheny, one of the most beautiful places in Moldavia, in Kodry. The road goes past Kozhushna, a place dear to my heart, where Aleksandr Lazarevich Popov lived and worked for many years. He is a person with inexhaustible energy and a precise knowledge of the main crop here--grapes. I write the word Agronomist with a capital letter since he embodies this occupation for me. It is precisely here that his talent manifested itself with the greatest force.

Kozhushna is a village of hereditary grape growers. After collectivization they joined individual peasant plots into one. One had one strain and another had another. And they planted whenever they wanted to. The people did not know that they would have to join these little plots together into a solid area. The easiest thing to do was to dig up the old plants and plant new ones in order to accommodate the interests of the large farm and modern agrotechnology.

But it was uneconomical and poor business to disregard what the people had accumulated for decades and centuries! And the then young agronomist Popov began his work which he later included in a candidate's dissertation on reconstruction of vineyards. But before sitting down he walked the fields from one end to another, studied the strains of the grapevines, their formation, the soil and the steepness of the slopes. He was the first in the republic to reconstruct old plantings, and he laid the basis for an entire movement.

I remember his sketches. I was impressed at that time by writings from Virgil. The Roman poet was also an author of a poem about farming and it stood our contemporary agronomist in good stead. Popov made use of the knowledge that light sandy soil is good for white grapes which produce wine, are tasty and lighten the spirit, while heavy, clay soils are good for red grapes.



In any weather, at any time of year, when I would arrive in Kozhushna, I would follow this tall, broad-stepping man to the vineyards where the new plants were naturally fitted in amongst the carefully maintained old ones. Loud, boisterous and obsessed by his only passion, this man could not remain indifferent to those he met along his way.

And Matvey Stepanovich Nikolayenko was quite his opposite. A man of few words, delicate and modest, he worked for many years in the Dnestr village of Kitskany, which has been reknowned for its gardens since time immemorial. This person had his own passion, but it was a "quiet" one.

When I return in my thoughts to my former wandering around Moldavia, I first recall these two agronomists with, as it were, blessings. Their work was true creativity on the land.

I used their names to begin my conversation with the head agronomist of the Tsvetushchaya Moldaviya sovkhoz-plant, Viktor Ivanovich Kal'nibolotskiy.

"Well, of course," he smiled, "I remember them both very well. I remember Sasha Popov better, of course, since we were neighbors. A giant of a man. I am also of their generation--approaching sixty. A fossilized mastodon compared to our brother agronomists. I am a member of the editorial board of the republic magazine VINOGRADSTVO I VINODELIYE. Sometimes I submit articles to them. After one article a student of the agricultural institute sent me a letter asking whether it was worthwhile to study to be an agronomist and what qualities one should have? I thought I should answer. I wrote something out and then I looked and the young man had not given his address. So that page is sitting on the table turning yellow."

Here is his answer to the student:

"What qualities should an agronomist have? First of all, he should love agricultural work with all of its charms and difficulties, he should be a peasant, a man of the fields. The most difficult thing in the work of the agronomist is not the fact that he must work from dawn til dusk and not that he must be in the fields in the heat and the cold and when the roads are bad. The most difficult experience is the spiritual torment over the fate of the crop. When the pain of misfortune fills you you wish to throw away everything and leave peasant labor. But you are kept there by the beauty of the nature you know, the love of the land and the belief in a better tomorrow . . ."

I read this letter and understood that after all my searches I had found a true agronomist and not a mythical one who was assigned to some association. Before me was remarkable "mastodon" and we understood one another immediately.

This surprisingly young-looking person had a felicitous gift--an understanding of nature. And does everyone have this, even those who have received a specialized education?

He has a lot of life behind him. He fought and stormed fascist Berlin. At age 30 he ended up here in Vornicheny--there was a poorly managed kolkhoz here then. The secretary of the Party raykom took him in his car to the edge of the kolkhoz: "And now walk around on foot and become familiar with the farm."



And he walked. And soon he will have been walking among these hills for 30 years.

And these are not simple hills. They can be used in various ways. In order to use the land wisely and to advantage it is necessary to know its history. And it is important for people to study the past not only of mankind, but also of the land, which has always nourished and fed us. An agronomist absolutely must know how the land was cultivated 100, 200, and more years ago and what was raised on it. Popular experience is important everywhere, but especially in farming. After all this is man's oldest occupation on our planet. And so agronomy is the most ancient science.

If after completing an institute an agronomist does not also go through a serious course of the popular university and if he is not required to master this science, beginning with some serious new step in agricultural work, troubles cannot be avoided. If he does not act confidently or his calculations are not precise he will look and see that instead of profits he has losses.

The worker at the Ukrainian ministry was correct when he said that the mistake is then felt for many decades.

It is certainly no accident that I began my story about Kal'nibolotskiy with the hills. When I worked in Moldavia spirited appeals would appear in the newspapers: "Assimilate the floodlands of the Byk River!" "Let us transform the lifeless hills into blossoming gardens and vineyards!" A considerable part of the republic is covered with endless areas of hills. Many have long been assimilated by man and vineyards and plum orchards have been planted on them. And then nobody thought that it would be worthwhile to leave some of the hills empty in densely populated Moldavia. But the people knew their treachery and therefore did not approach them. In them slept danger which could not be seen and could not be neglected.

But they neglected it. And the geological structure of many of the hills is such that the upper layer to a depth of a meter is sandy soil that is suitable for vineyards and for certain fruit orchards. But the problem is that below these layers there are tertiary layers of clay which do not absorb rainwater.

Deep plowing and cultivation was done on the higher parts of these hills, terraces were constructed in some places and gardens and vineyards were planted. But the result was certainly not good everywhere. The sand easily absorbs the water, but it does not go any deeper--the clay will not allow this. The sand lost its stability and began to "float" away. Now the landslides in the republic constitute a real drama. There is one reason--unintelligent utilization of the land and disregard for popular experience and the knowledge of agronomists and scientists who have repeatedly warned about the consequences.

Plantings, buildings and entire villages are sliding away. Even the new building of the Kishinev Agricultural Institute constructed in the suburban village of Petrikany is slowly slipping away.

What did the wise agronomist Kal'nibolotskiy do? First of all he carefully studied his hills and spoke with the peasants. Then he decided that terraces would not do here. They would retain even more rainwater in the unstable ground. What to do? Once a good deal of water has accumulated it must be brought to the surface. This is easy to say but all too difficult to do!

"I have fought erosion for fifteen years," says Viktor Ivanovich. "Our antierosion system for assimilating the slopes of land was demonstrated at the Exhibition of the Achievements of the USSR National Economy. One cannot do deep plowing everywhere here at random. It was not without reason that previously our Moldavian farmers raised gardens on some land without plowing at all. The grass saves the hills from erosion. Our sovkhos has gardens with ground covers and they produce excellent crops. There is no place for perfunctory work in agriculture. Our Vornicheny has forty-six various kinds of soils! And here one must approach literally every plot individually, as a doctor approaches a sick person. If you are an agronomist you must be able to listen to nature, listen to yourself and use this knowledge in work. Man, as part of nature herself, has accumulated in his genes the ability to feel the surrounding world and fit into it. I keep a dairy of observations of nature and the climate at various times of the year. I walk around, look and observe. I have learned to predict rain from the trees and the behavior of the insects and birds. A rainworm which anticipates extensive precipitation will begin to dig passages and you will sometimes see crumbs of fresh earth on the surface. Then, underneath, in the little trench it will be dry and the worm will stay there until better days arrive. If early in the morning on the serrations of the grape leaves there are small drops of moisture this means that the pressure is increasing and one should not expect rain. Before a sharp or lengthy cold spell the pine grosbeak devours for the future an immense quantity of bees. During cold periods the apitoxin sustains the life of these birds. This is how we country people learn to understand nature and establish contact with it. Without this one cannot intervene in it with one's own affairs, machines and toxic chemicals . . ."

Do you think that Viktor Ivanovich takes his time looking after the farm and observing birds and worms? Ask him about this and he will respond thus:

"What does a poor agronomist not have to deal with these days: What did they previously ask of the head agronomist? Does the farm have a crop rotation, what is the quality of the seeds, what is the technical equipment like--that is, he is responsible for the entire system of agrotechnology. And now both the director of the sovkhos and I are always having to get something from somewhere. Seeds, fertilizers, toxic chemicals, special clothing for the workers--we obtain all this ourselves. Even nails and containers are also our concern. You never know whether you are an agronomist or a supply person. They have taken the transportation away from the specialists. Previously they transported things in carts. But there is no area anymore. Thus the agronomist is also given the job of an 'infantryman.'"

But even this, as it turns out is not the most difficult thing in the life of a man of the fields, as Kal'nibolotskiy likes to call himself. Since the time when more and more people began to work in agricultural administration, the

rights of the head agronomists of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have been severely limited. Previously from the rayon agricultural administration and later from the associations came commands of the type: "begin harrowing."

"Do they think I do not know when to harrow?" Viktor Ivanovich is disturbed. "Or when to apply liquid top dressing to the vineyards? The administrators are interested in turning in their reports as quickly as possible and we are interested in gathering a large crop. These two tasks will never coincide. They have created a grape growing-wine making complex here so they should give us a chance to work in peace."

Indeed, an agronomist must be independent in his actions. The practice of having everything decided for the masters of the land in the rayon or oblast center was criticized at the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, but it is necessary to fight again and again against this old problem.

#### Tomorrow Has Come Today

My last visit was to the dean of the agronomy department of the Kishinev Agricultural Institute. Viktor Dionisovich Podar' said that he has not lost touch with his former students. One can say that this contact is permanent and business-like and it is not for show when the traditional meetings are arranged. The students go to practice on the farms and graduates of the Institute can be found everywhere. Their practice is supervised by teachers and so they are constantly in communication with former graduates. The Institute has courses for improving qualifications which are attended by agronomists and chairmen.

"What is the most difficult thing in the work of an agronomist?" I asked him.

Viktor Dionisovich answered without thinking:

"Excessive supervision on the part of various organizations. Each year the number of agro-industrial associations increases. This is alright, but the number of administrative workers also increases. Recently the republic created the Bukuriya agro-industrial association for producing and processing berries. It is part of the Ministry of the Food Industry. It includes several farms from various rayons. These farms have already left the rayon councils of kolkhozes. So the number of specialists in them should be decreased as well. After all, there is less work. But no, everything remains as it was before. And six or seven kolkhozes in the rayon have about 70 workers from the council. Can one really allow such extravagance? They not only eat up the kolkhoz money, but also write endless orders and give commands. To whom? To their brothers--the farm specialists. I meet and talk with many of them. They all agree: the work has become uninteresting. The farms are not given plans for sales of products, but plans for planting. Confidence--this is what the agronomist needs now. Our students are country people and they are well aware of what to do and how. They say: 'You tell us one thing and then we go to the kolkhoz and others think for us.' It is bitter to hear this. But still we are trying to instill in the future specialists the ability to act independently. After all, our students are tomorrow's people."

True. Only that tomorrow has already arrived. Right now, after the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, more initiative and courage may be required of specialists than ever before. Without this they will not be able to be real "men of the fields."

Almost every oblast city of our country has an agricultural institute. Thousands and thousands of specialists are graduated each year. We entitled our article "Where Did the Agronomist Disappear To?" Of course I have not tried to assert that we have no more agronomists. On the contrary, there is a countless army of them. Specialists now head sovkhoz divisions, kolkhoz brigades and farms . . .

But still, where did our agronomists disappear to? Does he decide what he should decide? If not, why do others do this for him? Regardless of the complicated complexes and associations that are created, their administration should be extremely simple. The essence of the new tendency amounts to one thing: to produce more grain, meat, milk and fruits. And they should be produced less expensively. And they should not rot during multiple transfers and shipments.

Agro-industrial commissions are now being organized everywhere in the country, and they should coordinate the activity of the entire complex. And here it is necessary to take into account the position and role of the head agronomist of the farm and to increase his significance in the development of all branches. He should not be turned into a supply agent, a "fixer," or a compiler of office papers; he should be "bound" to the fields, to the land.

This article has turned out to be mainly about Moldavia. Who and what has played a role in this? Old recollections, an undying love for this land, and hence a concern for it? Probably, all this taken together. But after all the situation with head agronomists of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is the same in many places. Travel wherever you want in the Volga area, or Siberia or also in the nonchernozem zone . . .

I recall that in the old families of Moldavian peasants in the evening they would sit down at the table, place porridge and some sheep cheese on a low table and fill a clay vessel with home wine. The master filled the glasses and made a simple toast. But it sounded like the eternal dream of the village peasant, like a prayer: "Let our cow have a good calf! Let our fields bring forth . . . ."

And let our fields bring forth, and let the agronomists on them be not blind executives, but masters and creators.

11772

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NATIONAL

AUTHOR TELLS HOW HE WROTE AFGHAN WAR NOVEL

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 6

[Report on interview with Aleksandr Andreyevich Prokhanov, author of the novel "Derevo v tsentre Kabula" [A Tree in the Center of Kabul], by SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA correspondent N. Filippov: "No Time For Waiting"; date and place not specified]

[Text] There are works which when read give one a feeling of the living pulsation of time. On its pages one comes across the burning truth of facts, and reality in all the complexity and nakedness of its contradictions. The latest novel by Aleksandr Prokhanov "Derevo v tsentre Kabula," which describes the revolutionary awakening of the Afghan people, is such a work.

"The great success of a political novel, a publicistic film, a drama or a poem shows that this direction in artistic creation corresponds to the spirit of the times"--notes the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on creative links of belletristic journals with the practice of communist construction."

SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA correspondent N. Filippov has met with Aleksandr Prokhanov and asked him to describe his work.

Aleksandr Andreyevich, your novel "Derevo v tsentre Kabula" has attracted attention of a broad range of readers.

It seems to me that it is no coincidence that readers show a keen interest in every new work that has been written directly on the field of battle for man, peace and social justice. On the one hand, such interest is elicited by a craving for objectivity, credibility and true information that has not been diluted with conjectures and belletrization. On the other hand, today reality itself is filled to the limit with eventful, dramatic material which exceeds every fantasy, even the boldest one. It is precisely because of this that I have selected a novel-reportage form to describe the life and struggle of new Afghanistan.

I think that a secure place in literature has been occupied by political themes long ago. The significance and authority of creative activity have changed irreversibly in the contemporary world. Reality is so swift, so dramatic that there is no time for waiting. Art must be devoted to important processes in society. Getting away from political problems is like getting away from reality today. Active regard for the fate of the world and for the fate of every man is a writer's responsibility and moral duty.

A significant place in the novel is occupied by the topic of USSR's international aid to struggling Afghanistan. It is symbolic that the novel begins by describing the movement of a column of Soviet tractors from the USSR border to southern regions of Afghanistan.

The international theme is also revealed through Ivan Volkov, the novel's principal hero. And, of course, it is no coincidence at all that he is a journalist by profession.

After experiencing two world wars and Hiroshima, progressive art today is earnestly studying how man was able to survive and carry the spiritual values through all these trials without losing them. Not only the seemingly immutable truths but also the former approach to art as chiefly a form of craftsmanship were debunked. Content has become the main thing in determining the success and popularity of a literary work.

For me the truth consists in the words of Saint-Exupery. "One must learn not to write but to see," he maintained, "writing is only a consequence." And to see not in an abstract way but broadly and infinitely. Above all, to see the character and type of man created by the present.

What is my hero like? He is a person having a double character. Outwardly he is energetic and always in the thick of political and moral conflicts and situations. Beyond this activity he has his own world in which there are the invariable constants of life. They include the sensation of the infinity of life, the perception of oneself in the cosmos. And the opposite, the interruption of life and one's mortality. It is sensing oneself as being human and understanding one's kindness and guilt. Journalist Ivan Volkov, hero of "Derevo v tsentre Kabula," and combine director Pushkarev, hero of "Mesta Deystviya" [Places of Activities], are such persons.

Constants of life remove two-dimensionality in the psychological depiction of the hero. A distinctive reflection appears--the tension between the active manifestation of the hero in outward reality and the unrealized inner forces of reality, which is concealed from the reader in many ways. The ethical conception of my hero's behavior, which I have been developing from the first book "Idu v put' moy" [I Am Going My Way], consists in his constant striving to find a place in reality, in present civilization for his inner rich and complex spiritual world and wounded feelings. To spiritualize the reality engendered by technosphere--there is a mission of active personality in this for me, but then again it is also a mission of culture in general.

[Question] In the beginning of our conversation, you have defined the genre of your work as a novel-reportage. Could you describe this unusual genre in more detail?

[Answer] The genre of "Derevo v tsentre Kabula" has been engendered by the material itself. Why is it a novel-reportage and not a chronicle or a book of facts, for example?

For me there are several work stages on a novel of such a genre. The first stage--a stage of notebooks. I record synchronous, dynamic pictures of life in them. Notebooks are molds from reality for me. I make the first pressing from a notebook--a minireportage for transmission to a newspaper or radio by phone from the place of occurrence.

After one or another reportage makes its first round, a field of readers' attention is created around it. Each time I consciously include fragments of that which is not being described completely... sometimes it is a landscape, and sometimes a psychological, a situational justification. Naturally, the readers' consciousness demands that which has been left out from the reportages.

After passing through newspaper, journal, radio and television channels, reportages become an emblem of events. On being included in a novel they create an effect of credibility. It is as if I am saying to a reader through a reportage--believe me.

[Question] Where will your hero go from here? Will his profession be that of a journalist as before?

[Answer] By no means. The novel on which I am working now is devoted to Kampuchea. A third secretary of the Soviet embassy, who works in the struggling Kampuchea, is its hero. Notebooks of personal impressions from trips to Kampuchea are also being used broadly in the new novel.

Simultaneously with the novel on Kampuchea, I am continuing my work on notebooks on Namibia, Angola and Mozambique which I began before "Derevo v tsentre Kabula."

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## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH BANKS MONITOR CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by G. Murzagaliyev, manager of the republic office of the USSR Stroybank: "Bank Control in Construction"]

[Text] In the stage of the creation of a material and technical base for communism production volumes increase significantly, interrelations among various branches and enterprises become more complicated, and new regions are assimilated. Therefore each year the requirements on capital construction increase as well for the growth of the production potential and also the prospects for the development of the economy depend on its effectiveness.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan Soviet Kazakhstan invested 38 billion rubles in the development of a multibranch economy, science and culture, and introduced 35 billion's worth of fixed capital. A good deal of money is being allotted for the development of the republic's national economy under the 11th Five-Year Plan as well, which will make it possible to intensify industry, to increase the productivity of agriculture and to raise the lives of the people to an even higher level.

Workers of USSR Stroybank institutions in Kazakhstan are making a significant contribution to solving this most important national economic problem. All of their activity is directed toward increasing the effectiveness of capital investments, fulfilling plans for capital construction, accelerating scientific and technical progress and strengthening autonomous financing in construction.

In 1981 alone USSR Stroybank institutions in Kazakhstan financed and extended credit for the construction of 1,400 projects, where more than 4.3 billion rubles' worth of capital investments were assimilated and more than 4.1 billion rubles' worth of fixed capital was introduced.

Such large capacities were introduced as the fourth turbo-aggregate at the Ekibastuzskaya GRES-1, capacities for producing ferrosilicon at the Yermakov plant for ferrous alloys, capacities for extracting and processing ore at the Dzhezkazgan mining and metallurgical combine, the Achisay and Irtysh polymetal combines, new lines for producing tires for trucks at the Chimkent tire plant and hundreds of other enterprises, shops, facilities for social and cultural and domestic service, and residential buildings.



But it is still too early to speak about complete success in the area of construction. Plans are not being fulfilled for the start-up of production capacities and facilities, existing enterprises are being reconstructed slowly, and we do not have the proper concentration of material, labor and financial resources on individual startup projects.

A most important place in providing for the fulfillment of planned assignments is allotted to bank control of the work. The Stroybank, having become a fully authorized participant in the planning of capital construction, influences the concentration of capital investments for startup projects, reconstruction and re-equipment of existing enterprises. Our institutions in Kazakhstan have excluded from the construction plans for 1982 126 newly started facilities with an estimated value of over more than 7 million rubles, which made it possible to fully provide allocations for 26 projects that are under construction for which not enough funds were allotted.

An important aspect of increasing the effectiveness of capital construction has been the changeover to accounts between clients and contractors for commercial construction output--enterprises, startup facilities, complexes and sections that are fully completed by construction and released for operation, which are ready to produce products and render services. This process is accompanied by granting credit for practically all expenditures of the contract organizations for incomplete construction and installation work. In 1981 alone USSR Stroybank institutions in Kazakhstan allotted almost 5 million rubles' worth of credit for these purposes, which is twice as much as was allotted in the preceding year.

But still credit does not solve all problems: In 1981 a number of organizations did not fulfill the plan for the release of commercial construction output. During the course of last year about 400 organizations of the republic regularly failed to fulfill planning assignments. A good deal of effort and painstaking labor was required in order, through skillful financial and credit regulation, to achieve an improvement in the indicators of their financial and economic activity.

One is also alarmed by the fact that accounts between contractors and clients for commercial construction output are not kept promptly and a good deal of money is withdrawn by the contractors into accounts with the client. The main reason for such situations is the bad practice of releasing facilities that are not complete. The Stroybank institutions have discovered cases like this in organizations of Alma-Ata, Chimkent, Pavlodar and several other oblasts. We consider incomplete work to be a violation of the law and a deception of the state, and we demand that facilities like this be excluded from the accounts of the Central Statistical Administration and that the guilty parties be punished. Moreover, credit is not granted for these facilities and the loans that have been granted are immediately called in from the contracting organization.

Unconditional fulfillment of contractual agreements by the client and contractor is very important for the fulfillment of planning assignments. Strengthening contractual discipline, this important instrument in economic accounting, will contribute to increasing the effectiveness of construction. Unfortunately we

have not eliminated cases where the books are juggled in order to give the appearance of well-being in the work of certain organizations, and also cases of mutual forgiveness of participants in the contract, which gives rise to impunity and irresponsibility.

When contractual commitments are violated the bank frequently must submit the materials to the arbitration agencies itself. In 1981 856 of these cases were submitted, for which the state arbitration board exacted more than 3.6 million rubles in fines from the guilty parties. On the other hand, the bank takes into account the fulfillment of contractual commitments when issuing credit, which contributes to strengthening contractual discipline.

At the present time one of the difficult problems is that of increasing labor productivity in construction where the proportion of manual labor is high and scientific and technical achievements are poorly utilized. Bank inspections of the plans for labor for 1982 revealed that in a number of organizations the average wages are to increase more rapidly than the growth rates of labor productivity.

Such a situation forces the bank to reject the plans for labor in which economic disproportions are evident and demand the development of concrete organizational and technical measures and make sure that they are fulfilled.

USSR Stroybank institutions in Kazakhstan have stepped up control over the work of planning organizations. It is no secret that the quantity of documentation that is developed sometimes considerably exceeds the need for it for the new construction sites, which leads to obsolescence of the developments. These plans need to be revised at the time of construction, and in a number of cases the estimated cost increases without a corresponding proportional increase in the production capacity. For example, as a result of the revision of the draft of the Semipalantinsk equipment plant of the Ministry of Machine Building for the Petrochemical Industry, the estimated cost of its construction doubled without an increase in the capacities.

In 1981 alone, following suggestions from the bank, the development of plans was halted for the construction of more than 100 facilities since the clients had prepared planning estimates for similar construction projects.

USSR Stroybank institutions in Kazakhstan have achieved appreciable results in checking on the quality of planning estimates. In 1981 inspections revealed that estimates of construction costs had been increased by 120 million rubles as a result of incorrect application of estimate norms and evaluations, excesses in finishing work, increased volumes and areas, and the failure to utilize analogous standard plans. Moreover, it was possible to avoid the unjustified use of 8,000 tons of ferrous and nonferrous metals. This shows the existing reserve for reducing the estimated costs of construction and the need to increase engineering control over planning and construction.

It is worth mentioning that among the bank's effective economic levers a special position is occupied by long-term credit, whose proportion in the sources of providing capital investments is constantly increasing. For example,

long-term credit was used to construct the Pavlodar oil refinery, and three of its six sections were introduced ahead of schedule. A preliminary agreement has been reached with the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry to construct the Yermakov plant for ash brick beginning in 1983 with credit granted to the contractor in the amount of the full estimated cost of the construction. This facility is to be released precisely on time.

Strengthening and improvement of bank control in all stages of the utilization of capital investments contributes significantly to the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan in the area of capital construction for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

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## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH INSTITUTE FOR INFORMATION ON INNOVATION DESCRIBED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by K. Dzhalgasov, deputy director of the Kazakh Scientific and Research Institute for Scientific and Technical Information and a candidate of economic sciences: "Information for All"]

[Text] In 1957, the Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information -- the first establishment of this type in the republic -- was created within the State Scientific and Technical Committee of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers. The scientific personnel of the institute have been called upon to assist in improving the effectiveness of production and design and construction works and in rapidly incorporating scientific and technical achievements.

The establishment's young collective has assigned itself the tasks of studying, summarizing and widely disseminating the achievements of native and foreign science and technology by publishing informational and methodological handbooks for the production collectives of the republic's construction projects, plants and factories. The measures, which have been adopted to improve the effectiveness of our work, have not been slow in having an effect on practical results. Thus, during the years of the 8th Five-Year Plan alone, approximately 30,000 different technical innovations were incorporated into the republic's national economy in accordance with the recommendations of scientific and technical information bodies. This helped to save hundreds of millions of rubles.

The branch libraries, which are headed by the Republic Scientific and Technical Library which was organized in 1960, are providing a great deal of help to us in the dissemination of progressive experience and in the incorporation of fresh scientific ideas. The high rates of development in the economies of the republic's oblasts and industrial regions required the organization of interbranch territorial information. This service was subsequently created. The maximum rapprochement of all theoretical assets and immediate consumers and customers was the main principle for insuring reference and informational support. Guided by this principle, we began to create oblast territorial centers for scientific and technical information and propaganda. These centers were organized in 14 oblasts.

Annually, the branch scientific and technical information bodies issue to consumers more than 400,000 needed documents and up to 80,000 replies to various inquiries, and service 5,000 subscribers in the selective dissemination of information system.

The republic's reference and informational assets, which are composed of native and foreign literature, patent material, standards, specifications, and other publications, are used for this. Technical and economic research on problems, which have important significance for the development of the republic's national economy, is conducted on the basis of this material.

It is also necessary to point out the great importance of patent assets which form one of the main components of the republic's assets which are located in the Republic Scientific and Technical Library and which number 11.2 million documents from 42 of the world's countries. I will add that more than 9,000 enterprises and organizations are being supported by the institute, and the handbooks, which our organizations are preparing, are being used by the Kazakh SSR Gosplan when developing the state plans for the republic's economic and social development.

Questions on servicing national economic specialists and management bodies occupy an important place in the activity of the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute for Scientific and Technical Information. In this regard, approximately two dozen ways and methods for relaying information to the consumer are being used. During 1980-1981, the institute significantly expanded the circle of the republic's enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, which are being serviced, based on the scientific research which was performed..

We have also introduced a new form of propaganda-- "Meetings by Correspondence"-- whose essence consists of organizing notes from the presentations of scientists and progressive production workers and innovators on tape and then circulating and sending them to enterprises and organizations. Visits by brigades of crucial specialists to the agricultural rayons of Alma-Ata Oblast with reports, which are accompanied by the showing of special films and by exhibits of scientific, technical and patent literature, are also being practiced.

8802

CSO: 1830/17

## REGIONAL

### ENTERPRISES URGED TO SPONSOR SUBSIDIARY FARMING

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Agrarian Workshops of the Enterprise"]

[Text] Reliably supplying the population with food products in the shortest possible time is an urgent economic and sociopolitical task put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. The USSR Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum embodies a goal-oriented, comprehensive approach to solving the food problem. In solving this problem a definite role is assigned to subsidiary farms at industrial enterprises.

In his report to the plenum, comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "There must also be more complete utilization of the possibilities of subsidiary farming at enterprises. Each industrial enterprise, each organization capable of conducting such farming should, as a rule, do it. For this purpose the industrial enterprises and organizations must be allocated the necessary areas of agricultural land."

The individual's attitude, and hence his labor productivity, depends largely on the variety of food available in the work canteen, in the worker's family and at the leisure base or health establishment. This is well understood in, for example, the mining town of Shakhtinsk. For many years, along with the mining of coal and the production of other output, they have been engaged in the rearing of cattle and poultry and the growing of vegetables and potatoes and fruit and berries. The experience of the collective at the Lenin Mine was the basis for the creation of agrarian workshops. Today, nine enterprises in the city are engaged in subsidiary farming. The total head of cattle and hogs at these enterprises exceeds 4,000. Each year up to 300 tons of meat are delivered to the dining rooms. During the current five-year plan it is intended to triple meat production and substantially increase deliveries of milk, eggs, potatoes and vegetables. The experience of the Shakhtinsk people is interesting in terms of the methods used to organize things. They create subsidiary farms in a planned manner and resolve in good time questions of material-technical supply and cadres and housing. At the "Karagandauglestroy" trust it is intended to set up a special administration for the construction of agrarian workshops.

In the last 2 years alone within the republic about 1,000 subsidiary farms have been set up. But in some places they still underestimate the significance of plant agrarian workshops and are slow to set them up, and they set out on a path of deception. Thus, in some rayons of North Kazakhstan Oblast the consumer cooperative's subsidiary farms have been set up to the detriment of the training farms for the rural training colleges, and as a result there has been no increase in arable land or output. It is not everywhere that they have learned to make skillful use of set-aside land, heat from industrial production and food waste. The view is expressed that subsidiary farming at enterprises is a burden and a matter of minor importance. And so the proportion of plant agrarian workshops remains small within the total output of food products. It is time everywhere to bring basic order to the creation of subsidiary farms and to increase their share in deliveries of products for public catering.

Party, soviet and trade union organs must support in every possible way valuable initiative aimed at improving subsidiary farming and must deal more strictly with economic leaders who are inattentive to agrarian workshops. The experience of those enterprises where measures connected with the development of these workshops are included in collective agreements and plans for the social development of the collective deserves approval. The villagers can be of great help in setting up the agrarian workshops, and concern should therefore be shown that patronage links between city and countryside are mutual and not one-sided. When it is impossible to set up a subsidiary farm at one enterprise, broader use should be made of the experience of organizing them on a shared basis with several collectives participating.

At the same time, not everything depends merely on the enterprise leaders. There are many barriers on the road to subsidiary farming. In particular, this has been written about in KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA by the deputy general director of the "Kazgiprogeologiya" association A. Berger and chief of the agricultural department Zh. Baratov: "Our subsidiary farms are experiencing shortages of agricultural machinery--grain and silage combines, mowers, pickup balers. The question of seed and mineral fertilizer supplies has not been resolved. Many of the soviets of working people's deputies ispolkoms brush aside our basic requests and applications and do not allocate plots of land. Thus, a total of only 30 hectares was allocated for the subsidiary farm of the Kzyl-Orda hydrogeological expedition, and the Dzhambul farm got only 10 hectares. One serious problem of ours is the creation and strengthening of the fodder base. Despite the availability of extensive tracts of unutilized land in the oblasts and rayons, the subsidiary farms are usually given poor land that requires considerable capital investments."

Much in the development of subsidiary farms depends on the attention given to it by local soviet organs. They are obliged to allocate land to industrial enterprises for agrarian workshops in good time, if possible not far from the production facilities, and to coordinate the development of different kinds of subsidiary farms. Allocating land plots in the one place for several enterprises at the same time makes it possible to organize the supply of electric power, heat and water and the laying of roads with less costs. Subsidiary farms must be allocated unused land more boldly so that it can be brought

into use quickly and without great expense. This will accelerate the development of the fodder base. If possible, use must also be made of waste from workers' canteens.

Questions of providing subsidiary farms with agricultural machinery and technical equipment for the farms must be resolved centrally. Experience shows that applications can be included in the orders of the oblast associations to the Kazakhstan State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and satisfied regardless of administrative subordination. Subsidiary farms are given help with fertilizers, quality seeds and young animals. However, things do not work like this everywhere. The local soviet organs and the Kazakhstan State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the land reclamation people frequently give scant attention to enterprise subsidiary farms. No provision for agrarian workshops is made in the plans. Equipment and designated machinery must be allocated for subsidiary farms so that they have a clear prospect for development.

The role of enterprise subsidiary farms in solving the tasks set by the Food Program is growing with each passing year. It is the duty of party, soviet and trade union committees and economic leaders to constantly focus attention on the development of plant agrarian workshops and assist their growth in every possible way. For this great work is connected directly with satisfying the vital demands of Soviet people, and this satisfaction has been and remains a most important program demand of our party.

9642

CSO: 1830/18



## REGIONAL

### KIRGHIZ OFFICIAL ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON CONSUMER GOODS SERVICES

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 2 Sep 82 p 2

[Speech by A. Dzhumagulov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya: "The Chief Directions of Work"]

[Excerpts] As has already been reported, Frunze has hosted a republic seminar-conference of the secretaries of the primary party organizations of enterprises which produce consumer goods and of the service sphere. The plenary session of the seminar-conference was opened with the introductory remarks of the Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya V. A. Makarenko. The republic's seminar-conference of the secretaries of the primary party organizations of enterprises which produce consumer goods and of trade and domestic services, Comrade Makarenko said, is being held in accordance with a decision by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya and is devoted to a study of the practice and a generalization of the work experience in carrying out the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Party Organizations of Kirghiziya To Increase Production and Improve the Quality of Consumer Goods and Develop the Service Sphere." This is an utterly important and topical problem which ought to be the daily work of every primary party organization and every communist. It is precisely about this that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was talking with the full weight of party principle at the 26th CPSU Congress: "Concrete concern for the concrete man, for his needs and requirements--this is the beginning and the end point of the party's economic policy. I remind you of this in order again to emphasize the simple but very important idea: the production of goods for the population and the development of the service sphere is paramount party work. And this is the attitude that has to be taken to it." The decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the November (1981) and May (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Kirghiziya, and other party documents which contain practical measures and recommendations in the field of the production of consumer goods have served as

a powerful factor in activating work to increase the production of products in mass demand. Their production is increasingly becoming a first priority matter for the republic's party organizations and production collectives. As you know, the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya approved a many-sided overall special-purpose program of work in this direction for the forthcoming five-year plan. Its practical realization depends to a large extent upon you--the party leaders of labor collectives which produce consumer goods and work in the service sphere. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya pays great attention to local experience, to what is born of the creative initiative of the masses. A careful study, generalization, and support of valuable initiatives and positive practice is a tested method of our party in the leadership of communist construction. The secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya A. Dzhumagulov delivered a report at the seminar-conference. The republic's primary party organization secretaries and ministry and department leaders who took part in the discussion analyzed with concern their ways of solving the problem of meeting daily consumer demand and improving services for the population, revealed shortcomings, and made concrete suggestions.

A. Dzhumagulov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya

The seminar-conference devoted to carrying out the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Party Organizations of Kirghiziya in Increasing the Production and Improving the Quality of Consumer Goods and On Developing the Service Sphere," the measures of the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya, and the recommendations of the All-Union Seminar on the Problems of Increasing Consumer Goods which took place in Sverdlovsk has been organized in a period when the republic's workers, like all Soviet people, are strenuously working on the fulfillment of the constructive plans which were worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress and are preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner.

We possess the necessary production and scientific and technical potential for the successful accomplishment of the tasks which have been posed by the CPSU Central Committee. During the last 15 years 340 million rubles have been assigned for the development of light industry, more than 46 million rubles for local industry, and around 55 million rubles for domestic services for the public. Almost 220 million rubles were invested during this time in the development of the material base of trade.

Specialized capacities for the production of consumer goods have been created at the enterprises of the branches of group "A." All of this has made it possible to increase the production of consumer goods. During the 10th Five-Year

Plan 5.8 billion rubles worth of consumer goods were produced, or 1 billion rubles more than during the 9th Five-Year Plan, and their production increased by 19.3 percent compared to the 1975 level. The population has been sold more than 11 billion rubles worth of various goods, and the amount of commodity turnover has increased by 27.5 percent. The amount of domestic services for the workers has increased by 48 percent.

In six months of this year the republic's industrial enterprises produced 20.4 million rubles more consumer goods than was stipulated by the socialist commitments. Cultural and domestic and household goods were produced at the level of 112.6 million rubles, which is 3.8 percent more than established by the assignments of the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya. Successful work is being done to carry out the assignments to increase the production of consumer goods and improve their quality by the knitwear production association, the weaving factory imeni 8 March, the Dzhahal-Abad Garment Factory, and other enterprises. Good indicators were achieved this year by the collectives of the Issyk-Kul'skiy Production Association of Electrical Engineering Plants, the Min-Kush "Orgtekhnik" Plant, and by the Frunze Control and Measuring Instruments and Electronic Computer Plants.

At the same time, the work of many party, government, and economic organizations to increase the production of consumer goods is still far from in full accord with the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress. We have still not reached the point, as was rightly noted in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, of having the development of the production of consumer goods and of the service sphere in fact become a paramount party matter for every enterprise, association, ministry, and department. Thus, for example, of the 152 types of consumer goods whose production is stipulated by the counter-plans and socialist commitments adopted at the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya, during the six months the planning assignments for 40 types, which comprises 26 percent, were not fulfilled.

During the first half of this year the established plan for the production of consumer goods was not fulfilled by 19 enterprises, or 10 percent of the total number of the enterprises producing these goods. They failed to provide 4.7 million rubles worth of consumer goods, including 9 local industry enterprises which failed to provide output worth 1.04 million rubles. There is still a large number of enterprises which are not fulfilling their output sales plans and delivery commitments. During the six months of this year seven light industry enterprises which produce consumer goods failed to fulfill 4.4 million rubles worth of the plan. The situation is no better in the Ministry of Local Industry in which 14 enterprises failed to supply 2.3 million rubles worth of output committed by contract.

All of these problems are to a large extent the result of work that is left undone by the primary party organizations of the enterprises of light industry. The party committees and party bureaus are still insufficiently active in working with the direct organizers of production--shop chiefs, foremen, and team leaders,--are not putting up a resolute fight against truancies, idle time

by people and machine tools, a large amount of labor turnover, instances of poor labor organization, and defective work, and are not conducting active work to increase the vanguard role of communists and develop socialist competition on a wide scale.

The Ministry of Local Industry fulfilled its first half-year plan for total output production and sales. However, the total output sales plan including the fulfillment of delivery commitments was not fulfilled by 14 enterprises of the branch which failed to deliver 2.3 million rubles worth of output. Of 47 consumer goods items, the assignment was not fulfilled for 18 types. This underfulfillment is becoming chronic. Trade's requisitions for many types of the simplest goods are constantly not being satisfied. Enterprises are doing poor work in making use of local raw materials and production wastes. Yet, there are enormous possibilities here.

Many complain of poor material and technical supplies. There are grounds for this, and serious ones. However, the chief thing is not here, but in the fact that the level of organizational work is frequently still low in the branches, and the necessary exactingness with cadres is missing. The leaders of many enterprises and party organizations are not showing the necessary persistence and are not conducting systematic work on the realization of allocations; frequently requisitions for them are made up in a poor quality manner and are not deeply validated, and there is no close contact with suppliers. For example, the low level of the use of production capacities is frequently explained by a shortage of labor power. However, according to the data of the State Committee for Labor of the Kirghiz SSR, 53,100 people from among those employed in domestic work and personal subsidiary farming and more than 30,000 people of pension age could now be drawn into social production. However, these possibilities are not being used by us, especially in local industry. By making use of work at home it would be possible to produce a sufficient quantity of bedding, children's aprons, bath-robos, and the simplest household items. And one more problem.

Folk crafts are being developed in an extremely inadequate way in the republic, and many national types of products have begun simply to be forgotten.

In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee especial emphasis is given to the role of the enterprises of group "A" in the production of consumer goods and, above all, cultural and domestic and household goods.

Definite work has been done by the enterprises of machine building to improve output quality. The proportion of highest quality category output in the total amount of consumer goods comes to 40 percent. The production of more than 100 product items, including 35 new types, has been mastered.

At the same time, individual enterprises of the all-union ministries have reduced their consumer goods production growth rates. Thus, at the experimental plant of electric vacuum machine building the production of these goods during the six months of this year came to 79.6 percent of the production level during

the same period last year, at the "Kirgizkabel'" Plant--90.7 percent, and in the "Kirgizavtomash" Production Association--9.3 percent.

Machine building enterprises produce extremely few domestic goods from production wastes. The proportion of consumer goods in total production is still low. No honor is probably being done to the leaders and secretaries of the party organizations of many machine building enterprises, including the plant imeni M. V. Frunze, the instrument-making plant, the Mayli-Say Electric Lamp Plant, mining enterprises, and others by the kind of situation in which, while they possess a powerful base and skilled cadres, they produce goods like frying pans, pots, nails, toys, and other simple products. There is no doubt that they are needed, nevertheless, along with them, the production of more solid goods could be mastered.

One of the ways of supplying the market with consumer goods is the creation of specialized enterprises for large branches, or independent shops. However, certain machine building enterprises are making practically no use of this experience which has been proven by practice. To date, the "Tyazhelelektromash" Plant, the experimental plant of electric vacuum machine building, the instrument-making plant imeni The 15th Anniversary of the Kirghiz SSR, the agricultural machine building imeni Frunze, the control and measuring instruments plant, and others have practically not begun to create them. I want to emphasize that not only enterprise directors, but also party organization secretaries bear responsibility for the serious omissions in carrying out the plans to increase the production of consumer goods. In order to eliminate the shortcomings and ensure the absolute fulfillment of commitments it is essential above all to increase demands upon communist leaders and to raise the level of organizational and ideological educational work.

Production cannot be further developed and its efficiency increased without an improvement of the organization of labor and a thorough increase in its productivity. Many economic leaders and party organizations are performing definite work to introduce the team form, and are taking measures for it to become the basic one in the 11th Five-Year Plan. At the present time, there are 12,689 teams, 6,758 of which have shifted to new forms of the organization and stimulation of labor.

In many party organizations the work to introduce the team form is being constantly attended to and monitored, and the party bureaus and party committees are going deeply into matters, providing practical assistance, directing and monitoring the work of special commissions, hearing reports by the leaders of shops and productions, and organizing a constant training system for team leaders, foremen, workers, and specialists.

Recently the party organizations have been taking measures to strengthen the party nucleus in the team collectives. The creation of party groups right in the teams is being spread about in all places. As practice shows, these party groups exercise a positive influence on the introduction of new forms of the organization and stimulation of labor.

Many primary party organizations have begun to devote more attention to the interaction of the party groups which are created in large teams with trade union and Komsomol groups. The creation in the teams of party-Komsomol groups is of great importance for the organizational and political strengthening of labor collectives. In those teams which have no communists or too small a number to create a party group, the party organizations approve party organizers. They provide active assistance to the economic leaders, monitor the effectiveness of socialist competition, and with their personal example carry people along into shock labor.

At the same time, the work to improve the organization of labor in industry by no means accords with current demands in all ways. There are still very few overall teams which work on the basis of a single schedule order and whose members are paid on the basis of a labor participation coefficient. Sufficient time has passed to change the situation, but to date this progressive form of labor organization has not received its proper dissemination. In some places it is being introduced formally, without sufficient preparations, which leads to a distortion of its essence.

Thus, at the Frunze Experimental Plant of Electric Vacuum Machine Building more than half of the workers work in teams which employ a single schedule order with payment by final results. However, the workers' wages are growing more rapidly here than labor productivity. Labor turnover is substantially in excess of the average republic level. Or let us take the Ministry of Light Industry as a whole. More than 73 percent of the workers are covered by the team form of labor organization, but what is the yield? During the half year, labor productivity decreased compared to last year's level with a 4.7 percent increase in average wages; and losses of working time on account of absenteeism are still large.

The realization of the program for improving the people's well-being envisages a further improvement of trade and domestic services for the public. In recent years a number of measures have been taken in the republic to strengthen the material and technical base of trade and domestic services and to improve the operations of the enterprises of these important branches. During the first half-year, the retail commodity turnover plan was fulfilled by 100.3 percent, and 4.4 million rubles worth of above-plan goods were sold. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the amount of domestic services increased by 5 percent, and by 7 percent in rural areas.

We have to acknowledge today that the domestic services branch is still one of the lagging ones. During the first half of 1982 the domestic services plan was fulfilled by only 97 percent, and by 95 percent in rural areas. The population failed to be given more than 1 million rubles worth of domestic services. Moreover, the plan is not being fulfilled by all of the oblast administrations, and also all of the rayons of republic subordination, with the exception of Kantskiy and Sokulukskiy.

The Ministry of Domestic Services for the Public and its party organization have a very large number of defects in their work. They are still doing poor work in carrying out contemporary technical policy at service enterprises. In many domestic services combines, ateliers, and workshops the necessary order is lacking, there is no well-conceived system of quality and order punctuality control, and the workday regimen is grossly violated.

Organizational work and control is being poorly done by party organizations in fulfilling the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya and the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers on the further development of domestic services for the population of the Kirghiz SSR in 1981-1985 in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the fulfillment of construction and commissioning plans for objects is not being ensured, and the necessary attention is not being given to the selection and strengthening of domestic services cadres.

Now, when the count-down has begun for the concluding half-year of 1982, the republic's party organizations are at their most responsible time. It is necessary to make a detailed and comprehensive analysis of the fulfillment of socialist commitments by the collective of every team, sector, and shop, to provide effective help where it is needed, and to clearly describe what has to be done and within what time, and who is responsible for what. Moreover, this has to be done thoughtfully and scrupulously and, most important, with a high sense of responsibility.

2959

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REGIONAL

GEORGIAN BUREAUCRACY INEFFECTIVE AGAINST GROWING CRIME PROBLEM

Georgian Bureau Session

Tbilisi MOLODEZH' GRUZII in Russian 12 Aug 82 p 2

[Article entitled: "The Law Enforcement Organs: Analyze, Foresee, and Prevent. From an Expanded Session of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia"]

[Excerpts] The experience of a number of subdivisions of the administrative organs of the republic which have achieved a significant normalization of the operative situation in their regions demonstrates: Violations give way not only to preventive measures, but also to prediction. The success in the struggle against any kind of crime lies, first of all, in the timely unmasking and elimination of the conditions, reasons, and factors which promote it.

This is PARASITISM: Most of the violations of the law in the republic are committed by individuals who are not engaged in socially useful work;

DISORDERS IN EVERYDAY LIFE: A significant percentage of especially grave crimes against the individual occurs on this ground;

POOR ECONOMIC DISCIPLINE: It is precisely where it is inadequate that abuses arise, embezzlements are committed, and smart dealers build their nests.

Those are the main directions of the struggle against violations of the law which party, soviet and public organizations are called upon to wage jointly with the administrative organs--it was emphasized at an expanded session of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, which discussed the results of the work of party, soviet and administrative organs in regard to the strengthening of law and order and discipline in the republic during the first half of 1982 and the tasks in the light of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Organizational and Political Work of the Party Organizations of the GSSR for the Preparation of the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR".



The CPSU Central Committee decree emphasizes in particular that, along with other positive processes in the social and economic life of the republic, there has been an increase in the militancy of the party organizations in the uncompromising battle against deviations from the norms of the socialist way of life during the past decade. This is conducive to the creation of a healthy climate in the work collectives, the development of initiative and active involvement of the masses.

Such is the result of the great and systematic work accomplished by the Central Committee, the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party in regard to the concrete guidance of the activity of the administrative organs of the republic, the administration of the processes of the normalization of the atmosphere, the struggle against criminality, and the prevention of violations of the law.

In the report of the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, G. V. Kolbin, and in the speeches, it was emphasized that the scope of the work being carried out in the republic and its qualitatively new level also define greatly increased demands and set new tasks in the sphere of the strengthening of law and order.

Possibilities Exist. How Are They Utilized?

The operative situation in the republic during the first six months of the current year is characterized by the positive results that have been achieved in the struggle against violations of the law. In particular, there has been a significant reduction in crimes, including the most dangerous ones, in the cities of Chiatura, Zugdidi, Rustavi, Sukhumi, Tskhaltubo, and in the Tskhakayevskiy, Khobskiy, Kobuletskiy, Gul'ripshskiy, Leninskiy, and Ambrolaurskiy Rayons, as well as in the Rayon imeni 26 komissary, the Gldanskiy, Leninskiy, and Oktyabr'skiy Rayons of Tbilisi. As a whole, a reduction in the level of criminality is observed in 42 cities and rayons of the republic.

Effective measures to isolate criminal elements have in many respects been conducive to the normalization of the operational situation. Fruitful work has been done in regard to the prevention of criminality among minors. During the first six months there has been a reduction of the number of law violations committed by juveniles or with their participation.

There has been an increase in the percentage of crimes being solved. In some regions not a single crime remained unsolved.

We must dwell especially on the situation in Abkhaziya. During the first six months it accounted for a significant number of all the most dangerous crimes registered in the republic.

Poorly mastering the situation, they reduced the heat of preventive work in some regions of the republic, and the sad results were not long in manifesting themselves.

As before, the problem of a basic improvement in the work of the exposure of crimes committed during the past years remains unsolved.

This is the principal question, whose solution requires cardinal measures.

### It is Easier to Prevent. . .

The analysis of the reasons for violations of the law provides a possibility to look into the root of the evil. Statistics testify: The overwhelming majority of grave crimes against the individual, murders and attempted murders, are committed on the ground of disorders in everyday life and, as a rule, in the circle of acquaintances or even people related to one another. Conflicts that ripen over a long period of time usually are no secret to the surrounding people. But do the local organs of internal affairs always know about them, are they always taken into account in the preventive work? This question is rightfully put to the commissions for the struggle against violations of the law in everyday circumstances, which function in conjunction with all ispolkoms of the city and district Soviets of People's Deputies.

As before, one of the chief problems of preventive work continues to be the struggle against parasitism. Not long ago a two-month campaign was conducted in the republic in regard to the exposure of people who evade socially useful labor. The overwhelming majority of the non-workers who were exposed are employed, the most malicious ones have criminal proceedings instituted against them. However, these results cannot fully satisfy us. Up to now the ispolkoms of the local soviets and the organs of internal affairs have not succeeded in overcoming formalism in this important work. There are frequent cases when the regional commissions for the struggle against parasitism stop halfway--having corrected the exposed parasitism at one enterprise or another, they do not at all control the most important phase--the anchoring at the working place. The following fact also elicits attention. A document check of 418 individuals counted as invalids and, therefore, not held responsible for parasitism by the organs of internal affairs, showed that only 40 of them were officially recognized as invalids; in the case of the remaining 378 the unfitness for work had never been established by anyone.

We cannot but mention once again the necessity of making more active efforts in the struggle against drunkenness since it is a reason for the commission of grave crimes.

The inadmissibility of delaying the investigation and trials was noted in particular. The following example was cited: For years the completion of the criminal case was delayed in the matter of a large shortage in the Sabedniyero Store, instituted by the procurator of Tbilisi.

There are frequent cases when, instead of a principled assessment of the quality-deficient investigation of cases, formalism and professional helplessness of the workers of the militia and the organs of the procuracy allow unwarranted challenges and the transfer of cases from one rayon to another--which, in the final analysis, delays the investigation.

The following fact is also remarkable. The deputy procurator of the republic, V. Ye. Ioselian, presiding over such an important sector as the procurator's supervision of the review of criminal cases in the courts, during six months received a total of 25 declarers at the same time when his colleagues and the procurator of the republic himself received ten times more visitors. The organization of the reception of citizens in the administrative organs of the republic

in general gives rise to serious criticism. This is what in many respects explains the growth of the number of statements addressed to the Central Committee of the party regarding questions involving the competence of the administrative organs.

These facts were considered at the session as examples of red tape and bureaucratism, but in other cases as direct connivance of violations of the law.

The question of the strict selection and training of cadres for the law enforcement organs was raised pointedly at the session. Implacability towards incompetent and careless workers must also be made the basis for the cadre policy of the administrative organs. For every deviation from legality by an individual invested with authority has broad repercussions, undermines the authority of his colleagues in the eyes of the masses, and has a negative effect on the effectiveness of all law enforcement work.

In the course of the certification [attestatsiya] of the workers of GAI [State Automobile Inspection] held not long ago, a negative conclusion was drawn only with respect to 12 automobile inspectors throughout the entire republic, and then with a recommendation to transfer them to another service. Such an assessment of the work and personal qualities of the GAI workers, we declare directly, does not correspond to reality. Our public still has many pretensions in regard to the workers of this service.

To exclude errors in the selection of cadres, such a measure as the confirmation of the workers of the organs of internal affairs in the bureaus of the gorkoms and raykoms of the party has been called for. It must be given the character of a party certification in order to raise the discipline in the organs of internal affairs and to block the way of those who are unworthy.

The gorkoms and raykoms of the party, it was noted at the session, must also devote greater attention to the official certification of workers of the administrative organs at the local level.

#### Rayon Commissions

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Aug 82 p.2.

[Article by Omar Chikhladze, special correspondent of ZARYA VOSTOKA: "The Energy of Struggle and the Inertia of Habit"]

[Excerpts] For almost five years already, since 1978, the commissions for the strengthening of discipline and the coordination of the struggle against negative phenomena have been functioning in the republic. How are they working in conjunction with the Karel'skiy and Khashurskiy Raykoms of the party?

What Lies Concealed Behind the Records:

Is it possible not to rejoice having found out that at one of its recent sessions the commission for the strengthening of discipline and the struggle

against negative phenomena attached to the Karel'skiy Rayon Union of Consumer Cooperatives submitted the materials of the audits of 16 trade and public catering units and bakeries? This fact in itself indicated the large-scale work and the activeness of the committee, the determination not leave a single unit of the consumer cooperatives without an audit. But upon familiarizing myself with the records my gladness is replaced by despondency. It turned out that not in a single one of the stores, not in a single one of the dining-rooms and bakeries did the auditors discover shortcomings and violations that especially disturb the buyers and visitors--false weights, miscalculations, and the withholding of merchandise.

All sorts of things are stated in the records--the lack of price handbooks, alarm systems, work clothes and unsanitary conditions, and the presence of above-norm balances for large amounts, etc. But there are not any of the violations mentioned above. Even given the most cheerful relationship to the workers behind the counter, it is difficult to verify the statutory price. It is difficult, first of all, because you encounter such violations every day, and, secondly, the same commission periodically examines the cases in regard to miscalculation, but they are not revealed to the workers of the Rayon Union of Consumer Cooperatives. During the current year two such cases were discussed and both were brought to the attention of the militia.

A similar style of work also characterizes the work of the commission attached to the Karel'skiy Administration for Everyday Services to the Population. The most serious materials are put together by the same militia. The commission members themselves expose shortcomings of a superficial nature. Repair work is needed, the equipment has become obsolete, there are no books for registering complaints and offering suggestions--these and other similar facts roam from record to record. From time to time it is discovered that someone among the foremen did not formalize a receipt for an order. And that is all. But it is worthwhile to verify the work of this foreman to the staff of the administrative organs, like a more serious violation is exposed.

How can this be explained?

"Our task," the chief of UBON [Administration for Everyday Services to the Population], L. Sazandrishaili, tries to persuade us, "is to conduct educational work, not to punish."

And he advances, it would seem, a very powerful argument:

"Before the militia caught the foreman N. Induashvili red-handed, we had a long time prior to this discovered the order that was not registered properly, had discussed the matter at a session of the commission, and had given him a reprimand, but he did not mend his ways and payed for it."

Nobody is inclined to assert that the commission for the strengthening of discipline and the struggle against negative phenomena (by the way, such commissions have been created in conjunction with the majority of enterprises and institutions) ought to punish for the smallest misdemeanors. It is precisely educational work and prevention which is its main concern. But when the members

of the commission turns up at an establishment which, in the words of the chief of the commission himself, carries out work of much greater volume than the receipts it turns in, and in so doing notes in the record only the absence of a complaint book and the existence of unsanitary conditions, then this has nothing to do with education and prevention. On the contrary, this instigates other workers towards the precipice, instilling in them the conviction of impunity.

Is it not better for the commissions themselves to expose serious shortcomings, to discuss them and to punish those who are guilty within the limits of the rights they have been given, but not to wait until the militia turns over the case for investigation? And to do this once, twice and a third time, thereby having created an atmosphere of implacability. And finally to expel from the collective workers whose hands are not clean, not being afraid that the plan with respect to this or that point will not be fulfilled, but to attain the goal of UBON--to provide services to the population, and who needs services from unscrupulous hands?

Of course, it is better--there cannot be two opinions on this. But to do this, one must take away the bandages, remove the blinders from one's eyes.

#### This Is What Is Prompted by Experience

Unfortunately, we have not yet attained the level when the work of the commission for the strengthening of discipline and the struggle against negative phenomena can be directed in descending order. As was noted at the recent expanded session of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the work of these commissions must have, above all, a preventive character, and for this it is necessary, in particular, to expose competently and in good time the breeding grounds of possible abuses and to increase the effectiveness of the intra-departmental control and auditing services.

The facts about the state of the operative circumstances in that very Karel'skiy Rayon offer no occasion for complacency. During the past seven months there has been an increase here in the number of the most dangerous crimes in the area of criminal investigations, there has been a sharp increase in the frequency of cases of the misappropriation of state and public property through larceny, and the deliberate infliction of grave bodily injuries.

In order to make judgments about something one has to have a certain basis for comparison. For this reason we familiarized ourselves with the work of both the Karel'skaya and the Khashurskaya commissions for the strengthening of discipline and the coordination of the struggle against negative phenomena during the past two and a half years. The people of the Khashurskiy Rayon, too, have quite a few shortcomings, but on the whole the comparison comes out in their favor. The range of questions being examined here is wider, shallowness is encountered more rarely, and the very questions are much more thoroughly prepared for discussion. But, what is the main thing, there is more aggressiveness here, most likely because a broad aktiv is involved in the preparation of this or that question, in addition to the report or information about the activity of a particular organization, verification materials are submitted for discussion in which members of the commission and representatives of the public, as well as of the con-

trol and auditing services and administrative organs take part, and this makes it possible to compose a more profound opinion about the problem being discussed.

If we talk about common elements in the work of these commissions, then it must be said that both of them are devoting insufficient attention to the problems connected with the solution of the complex tasks in regard to the realization of the Food Program.

And nevertheless, on the whole both commission carry out a considerable amount of work both with respect to the strengthening of discipline and the struggle against negative phenomena.

"There are many shortcomings, but without the commissions being there, we would have many more"--that is the conclusion suggested by interviews with the brigade leader of the Khashurskiy Plant for Glass Products, L. Gogaladze, the chairman of the trade union committee of the Khashurskiy Railway Car Depot, Sh. Gureshidze, the veteran party member from Karelia, S. Chipashvili, and other members of the commissions.

But at the same time, both in Khashuri and in Karelia we noticed a certain slump in the work of the commissions compared with the beginning period of their activity. In Khashuri the interviewees recalled that during the first year sessions took place on a weekly basis, and immediately after the session the members of the commission and the representatives of the public went to the establishments allotted to them and explained the violations and shortcomings. It was precisely then that workers with unclean hands named the days on which the commissions worked "Black Mondays" and awaited the regular sessions with fear. But now, they say, the strictness is the same, yet the evident visible effect is less.

It appears that this is an entirely law-governed contradiction. The beginning period of the activity of the commissions was connected with the overcoming of concrete shortcomings and violations, but now they are entering a new phase, which has to do to a larger extent with prevention; with the anticipation of sorts of negative phenomena. This work requires more painstaking work which is outwardly less effective. To a significant extent it must be based on the study of public opinion, prognostication, the exposure of possible breeding grounds of crimes, active educational work, etc. Although all this, it goes without saying, does not signify a weakening of the struggle against the concrete carriers of evil.

In both the Khashurskiy and the Karel'skiy raykoms of the party we heard more than once that now, when experience in the work of the commissions has been accumulated and when higher demands are being put forth, recommendations or, as it were, a temporary proposal about their activity, are very much needed. Such a proposal, incorporating everything positive that has been accumulated in this respect in the republic, will make it possible to avoid many defects and duplications. to intensify the activity of the rayon commissions for the strengthening discipline and the coordination of the struggle against negative phenomena.

The idea, we think, is justified. All the more so since a really great deal of experience has been accumulated in the nearly five years of existence of the commissions.

## Party Working Groups

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Aug 82 p 2

[Article in the column "Party Life: Style of Organizational and Political Work": "The Strength and Weakness of the Working Group". Interview of the first secretary of the Tsalkskiy Raykom of the party, Omir Khristianov, by Amiran Mitagvariya and Aleksandr Fridman]

[Text] In conjunction with the party committees of the republic working groups have been created which take up questions of the struggle against violations of the law and negative phenomena, as well as problems of the strengthening of socialist discipline. An analysis of their work shows that, unfortunately, by far not everywhere and always do these groups clearly determine their place in the system of organizational and political work of the party committees. What are the reasons for this situation? The correspondents of ZARYA VOSTOKA talked about this with the first secretary of the Tsalkskiy Raykom of the party, Omir Khristianov.

[Question] Omir Aleksandrovich, prior to our conversation we familiarized ourselves in detail with the status, if we can use this expression, of the working group of the Tsalksiy Raykom of the party, which concerns itself with questions of the struggle against violations of the law and negative phenomena, and with the strengthening of socialist discipline. We learned at the same time about the fact that in the raykom of the party, to put it mildly, they are not very satisfied with the level of the work of this group. Let us set the following task for ourselves: To find an answer in the course of our talk to the three-party question--what is the group doing, what is it not doing, and what can be done? And let us begin, perhaps, with the direction of its activity which in the very status is set forth as the main direction, that is with the prevention of crime and violations of the law.

[Answer] I will say frankly that we have set ourselves an exceedingly delicate task. You see, the working group which has attracted the attention of the newspaper is under my own direction and it is always difficult to talk about one's own successes, just as it is difficult to talk about one's own miscalculations. But, judging by everything, such talk has come to a head and to escape from it is impossible, it simply makes no sense. And so, prevention. I shall turn to its perhaps unexpected aspect. Every one of us knows perfectly well that service in the ranks of the Armed Forces of the country is the honorable constitutional duty of every citizen of the USSR. I do not recall a case of any young man in the rayon who maliciously avoided the fulfillment of this honorable duty. But there is the following nuance: When the May summons for service in the Soviet Army was issued, a certain part of the young people by hook or by crook tried to delay their entrance into the ranks of the defenders of the Fatherland until the fall summons. What is the matter here? The reason is that this very "certain part" is planning to make the first or successive attempt to gain admission to institutions of higher education, and the examinations for admission, as a rule, fall into August. From a worldly and human



standpoint one can understand these young people, but, you know, the formula "the law is the law" in terms of its inner content is also profoundly human. Precisely which humanity is to be given preference in a given case? Here, I propose, there cannot be two opinions: The humanity of the law is preferable. Our activists talked many times with those who had been called up, explained to them the illegality of those delays which they undertook, and oriented them to the fact that a person who has already completed his high patriotic duty is given a certain advantage in the enrollment in VUZ's. In a word, we no longer have any problems with respect to the May "delays". And in the reports about the activity of the working group this fact is stated with satisfaction. Comforting? Well no, not very. Because the group was neither the initiator nor the organizer of the work among the men called up for military service. This work was thought through and carried out under the guidance of the bureau of the party raykom by our commission for the strengthening of socialist discipline and the struggle against negative phenomena. In this case the group turned out to be merely the registrar of the results of this work.

[Question] The element of "registering" is typical of many workers of groups which are analogous to the one which is the subject of our talk; in many other party committees of the republic they see this circumstance and are seriously disturbed by it. What is the difficulty here? Once again the notorious duplication?

[Answer] This is how it appears at first glance. Look: We have a special commission in the raykom, which we already mentioned above, which deals with negative phenomena. And the working group also deals with negative phenomena. But here were unable from the very beginning to define clearly the character of the activity of the group, although already the very terminology we employ, the very designation of "working group" indicates its tactical purpose in contrast to the strategic direction of the work of the commission.

[Question] The organization of the struggle against anti-social phenomena follows closely after prevention. . .

[Answer] Yes, as it is written in the document which determines the directions of the work of the group. This is how we wrote at the time. Now I would clarify: Control over the organization of the struggle against anti-social phenomena. It goes without saying, this struggle must be directed, organized, and guided. And it is our working group which exercises control over this guidance and control. Not a single one of its monthly meetings goes by without an analysis of the effectiveness of the struggle against anti-social phenomena, although it must be said here that at times this control has more the character of a report written by the local authorities than a direct check-up on the state of affairs at the local level. It is impossible to regard this as normal. And in general, I believe, precisely now the time has come to determine clearly the tasks of the group--and the bureau of the raykom is already working on this.

[Question] Omir Aleksandrovich, we already know that in one matter the workers of the group have achieved unquestionable success--we are talking about the system of measures called forth to guarantee the cleanness of the ranks of the administrative organs. We were told how once two individuals, who had submitted



applications requesting to be employed in the militia, hurried to take these documents back, having seen how meticulously--in the good sense of the word--the working group studies the candidacies to fill the ranks of the rayon militia. . .

[Answer] There was such [an instance]. And in connection with this case, I want to say this about it. . . The cleanness of the ranks of the administrative organs is the subject of special concern on the part of the rayon party organization. For this reason we strictly orient the working group towards the study of the public opinion about this or that worker in the administrative organs. But such a study is a complex thing, if for no other reason than the fact that our guardians of order have quite a few ill-disposed persons among those whom they, as it is said, prevent from living. So that at times slander or calumny can also be taken for the expression of public opinion. Fortunately, the comrades from our working group carefully sift the true assessments from the false ones. Ultimately the business of the group about the authority of the workers of the administrative organs is also taken care of. . . True, sometimes we encounter serious difficulties in the matter of the selection of cadres in this sector of work. Here, for example, is the following story: We selected a candidate for the post of chief of inspection for juvenile matters, fulfilled all the formalities established in the given case and sent the documents to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the republic. Some time elapsed--they called: The candidate is not suitable. All right. He is not suitable--that means he is not suitable. But according to what articles? We must know in order to take these considerations or others into account the next time. . . Well, we talked with the comrades from the ministry, who promised to take our claims into account. . . But this--by the way. And as regards the activity of the working group connected with the cleanness of the ranks of the administrative organs, we are entitled to talk about some--though quite small--positive experience. Such experience also exists in the sphere of strengthening discipline.

[Question] We traveled through the rayon and we can say that its chief distinctive sign these days are the high-quality haystacks--you see them literally at every step. And at every step--people. . .

[Answer] There is nothing astonishing about this: It is Haymaking [time]. We must lay in up to 35,000 tons of hay, we had an excellent stand of herbage, now the main thing is the time factor. You know, the harvest is just about to come in a broad front, and there the potatoes are approaching. . . People understand this. Four hundred and thirty mowers at once came to make hay on the Tsalkskiy Sovkhoz--even the old timers here do not remember anything like this. In four days the farm managed the hay harvest--a tempo which is novel for the rayon as well. But behind all of this stands a labor discipline which has significantly increased in the recent past. Incidentally, it was precisely our group which restored strict control of discipline. Moreover, not the concrete workers in haymaking, let us say, are being controlled, but their organizers and managers. But I will say frankly that not everything is going well with us in terms of discipline. This is a difficult problem in the rayon, we are still not able to give all of our people work today that would be beneficial to society and good for the soul of the individual. And here our working group found itself with a very, it seems, fruitful aspect. . . Attached to the

rayispolkom a commission for employment is operating. It has to work under difficult conditions--every work place on account. I am thinking of the non-productive sphere. It is very important that the corresponding person in charge does not use his position to set up his relatives, acquaintances and so forth, that is we are talking about excluding from the life of the rayon such evils as favoritism. And here the work of this commission is constantly in the field of vision of our working group, it constantly keeps the affairs of the buro of the party raykom on course, and we turn out to be in a position to dispose of every work place in the best way. . .

[Question] How will you in the future decide the question about the interaction of the commission for the strengthening of socialist discipline and the struggle against negative phenomena and the working group. . .

[Answer] We have come to the conclusion that their structural unification is necessary. Not merging, but precisely unification. With such a calculation that the commission deals with the long-term planning of the work, so as to be able to concentrate on the coordination of the efforts of all control organs--by the way, such necessity is felt especially acutely now when we are introducing the experience of the Telavi comrades in our rayon. And the group will become a distinctive workers' organ of the commission, called upon, not in the last instance, to deal with the control and verification of execution. The working group must work and be responsible to us--the raykom of the party--for the efficiency and quality of this work.

[Question] And, finally, the last question. At one of the recent [sessions] of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, direct reference was made to the unsatisfactory state of the struggle against criminality in the Tsalkskiy Rayon--at issue were the results of the strengthening of law and order and discipline during the first six months of the current year. . .

[Answer] Both we in the raykom of the party and our comrades from the ispolkom of the Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies perceived this criticism as a very clear warning about the fact that the struggle against violations of the law does not tolerate intermissions. If, let us suppose, we had no type of crime in our rayon during the past year, but it manifested itself during the current year, then this signifies only one thing: In some link or other we--and no one else--relaxed in our work. This is why we have now proceeded with the development of additional measures aimed at the intensification of the struggle against violations of the law, we intend to have another go, so to speak, at the state of loafers--you know, at times loafing takes on concealed forms of parasitism. I believe that in the near future the working group, which is the subject of our talk here, will take up in earnest the question of the personal responsibility of the managers of enterprises, organizations and institutions for the observance of legality and discipline in the collectives whose direction has been entrusted to them.

Life is a good teacher, and it teaches us--I will say this again--that in our work stagnation and intermissions are inadmissible. To this we will adhere firmly.

Ministry of Internal Affairs

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Eduard Gendzekhadze in the column "The Law Enforcement Organs: To Perfect the Style of Work": "The Speculator and His Clientele"]

[Text] The analysis of the practice of the struggle against such a social evil as speculation testifies to the fact that in recent times certain qualitative changes are observable in the republic which indicate the aggravation of the social danger of this crime. For this reason it must be acknowledged that, in spite of the measures being undertaken by the law enforcement organs, the effectiveness of the struggle against speculation and the influence of this work on the general results of the activity with respect to the normalization of the moral-psychological climate in the republic are still inadequate. Realizing this and striving for the attainment of the maximal effectiveness of the struggle against speculation, the staff of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the republic carried out comprehensive research on the criminological factors that are conducive to the speculation activities of the big wheels of the "black market", based on data from the Central Statistical Administration of the GSSR, the Information Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the republic, and its administrations: investigation, struggle against misappropriations of socialist property and speculation, and preservation of public order, as well as a sociological survey carried out among people convicted for speculation and presently serving a sentence in correctional-labor institutions.

The conclusion which one can draw from the comparison of the statistical data for the past decade come to the fact that the number of the exposed cases of speculation is steadily rising, which is evidence of the activization of the struggle against this type of crime. The second conclusion, which is supported by concrete material, has to do with the dominating role of the organs of internal affairs in the exposure of cases of speculation. However, along with the favorable trends we must also note the unfavorable ones: Regardless of a certain intensification in the struggle against speculation, especially beginning in 1979, a certain growth in the ratio of this type of crime is observed in the total structure of crimes exposed along the line of the struggle against misappropriations of socialist property and speculation.

If we turn to the analysis of the activity of the organs of internal affairs in regard to the struggle against speculation, we can note that in different regions it is conducted with varying effectiveness. A number of city and rayon organs of internal affairs during the past decade have attained positive results in the struggle against speculation, steadily improving the indicators of the exposure of the total quality of crimes of this category. These include above all the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Abkhazskaya ASSR, the organs

of internal affairs in transportation, the administration of internal affairs of the city of Kutaisi, the Rustavskiy City Department of Internal Affairs, the Gurdzhaanskiy, Samtredskiy, as well as the Leninskiy and Pervomayskiy Rayon Departments of Internal Affairs of the city of Tbilisi.

At the same time, some organs of the militia for a number of years have low indicators of the struggle against speculation, are not achieving any improvement in them, and in some cases even allowed a deterioration of the situation. Among them we must name the Tkibul'skiy and Chiaturskiy City Departments of Internal Affairs, the Akhaltsikhskiy, Borzhomskiy, Abashskiy, Goriyskiy, Dmanisskiy and Tsalendzhikhskiy Rayon Departments of Internal Affairs. For a long time low indicators in the struggle against speculation have been noted in a number of organs of internal affairs of the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast, in the Bolnisskiy and Kaspiskiy Rayon Departments of Internal Affairs--which indicates the protracted character of the shortcomings that exist here in the organization of the fight against this type of crime.

The struggle against the so-called petty speculation deserves special words. Statistics show that it is being conducted on a growing scale and basically through administrative measures. At the basis of such an approach, apparently, lies the change in the view on the role of criminal punishment in contemporary conditions, which has received its legislative reinforcement in the corresponding documents. Meanwhile the analysis of the penalty measures for petty speculation allows us to draw a conclusion about some distortions of administrative practice, namely: The extraordinary enthusiasm for penal sanctions in the presence of a clear underestimation of the complex of social and educational measures. The effectiveness of the struggle against petty speculation must be assessed taking into account the completeness of all means of influence, including factors of work as well, used in the re-education of the law violators. However, such a measure as the administrative arrest with the subsequent use of the arrested for physical work is being applied inadequately in the complex of administrative measures. Slow progress is also being made in the improvement of the tactics in the struggle against petty speculation--which is being corroborated by its spreading in the streets and in other public places, above all in the cities of the republic. Here the work of the patrol and point-duty services must have a significantly high return, as well as the work of district inspectors of the militia and public formations. It goes without saying that this does not take away the responsibility of the operative apparatuses of the struggle against misappropriations of socialist property and speculation, which must aspire to constantly perfect the tactics in the struggle against speculation in all of its manifestations.

In the analysis of the statistical data the following peculiarity strikes the eye: While in other regions of the country it is primarily women who are engaged in speculation, in our republic more than half of the individuals convicted of speculation are men. A fact which requires in-depth study and reflection. Meanwhile we must note that the number of women engaged in speculation during the past decade has a tendency to grow. Distorted material requirements, the aspiration not to lag behind those who are close to them,

frequently push housewives into taking a part in various kinds of questionable operations of a speculative character.

People aged 35 to 49 years make up the basic mass of speculators surveyed in places of detention. Thus, it is predominantly people of mature age who are engaged in speculation, people who are fully aware of the unlawfulness of their conduct and, consequently, possess deeply implanted social purposes--which, naturally, makes the struggle against them more difficult.

The majority of the people found guilty of engagement in speculation live in a complete family. Among those surveyed, 68.7 percent have a husband or wife, and 71.8 percent have children. The acquisition of things that are not necessary on a daily basis but have a prestige character dominates in the everyday requirements of some families, above all in urban families. Therefore, deals of a speculative character are not regarded as a gross violation of moral norms by their members, but are sooner considered to be the manifestation of special concern about the well-being of the family. It is no coincidence that 22.3 percent of those questioned do not consider speculation to be a crime, 15.4 percent regard it as an ordinary trade transaction, and another 16.9 percent--as a service in which the supply of deficit goods must be appropriately paid for. About one third of those questioned declared that their "business" was known to a wide circle of acquaintances, neighbors, and relatives, a significant part of whom treated it as an ordinary phenomenon. Only 7.2 percent of those questioned declared that the people around them had a negative attitude towards speculation.

Evidence of the fact that an appropriate social and moral atmosphere has not yet been created around the speculators is supplied by the following data: Approximately one third of the speculators declared that their services were being utilized by a constant clientele. About 19.2 of those questioned had clients among the employees of various institutions, 16.5 percent--among scientific workers, 18.8 percent--among students. And perfectly inadmissible is the fact that, according to the declaration of a part of the speculators, they had buyers also among the workers of the administrative organs. Even if one takes into account that one must approach these data with a certain amount of caution, taking into consideration the fact that not all of those questioned were sincere in their answers, nevertheless they cannot but call forth serious concern with respect to the state of the struggle against this type of crime.

The following fact, too, cannot but arouse attention: About one fifth of the respondents replied in the affirmative to the question of whether they intend to continue the occupation of speculators after the serving of their sentence. Data about the former criminal or anti-social activity of people having committed speculation show that 18 percent of them had prior convictions, including 15 percent--for having engaged in speculation. The presence of a rather significant stratum of recidivist speculators to a certain extent is an indicator of the social danger and steadiness of the phenomenon being examined and points to serious shortcomings in the re-education of the violators both in places of detention and in work collectives, whose members they became after completion of their sentence. It is characteristic that the greatest number of people convicted of having engaged in speculation worked in the systems of the Ministry of Trade, Tsekavshiri [not further identified], the Ministry of Public

Health, and the Ministry of Consumer Services (61.6 percent of the total number of those questioned). Twenty-three percent of the people who had engaged in speculation had not worked anywhere. This figure testifies to the fact that the work of the organs of internal affairs, the ispolkom commissions for employment and the struggle against parasitism, as well as the mass organizations is in need of further improvement activization. We cannot underestimate the social danger of parasitism, which usually is a fertile ground for various violations of the law which have a mercenary character.

The data of the analysis show that during the recent past an intensive process is observable involving the interlocking of people engaged in speculation with workers of the market-supply and trade organizations. That the modern speculator takes aim mainly at the workers of the state and cooperative trade as the basic source of acquisition of objects of speculation is evidenced by the fact that 65 percent of the people convicted for speculation obtained deficit goods at bases, warehouses and trade establishments of the republic.

The buying up and resale of food products for the purpose of making a profit occupies a comparatively small place in the structure of commodities of speculation--10.5 percent. However, taking into account certain existing difficulties in providing the population with food products, these data testify to serious shortcomings and organizational and tactical blunders in the exposure of abuses in establishments of the agro-industrial complex. Because of the unsatisfactory operational and investigation work with respect to the identification of people who are systematically engaged in speculation in agricultural products and their transportation beyond the borders of the republic, many speculators remain undetermined. It is no accident that, regardless of the significant quantity of agricultural products confiscated during attempts to take them beyond the borders of the republic, the number of speculators of this category made to answer is insignificant. In connection with this it is necessary to increase the role of the organs of internal affairs in the citrus-producing, fruit-growing and other agricultural districts, first of all of the district inspectors in the matter of the exposure and establishment of a record, and the appropriate preventive work with respect to the people who are systematically engaged in speculation.

Summing up what has been said, it must be noted that the effectiveness of the struggle against speculation depends directly on how quickly we succeed in creating an atmosphere of general implacability towards speculators, on the degree to which we succeed in actively enlisting broad strata of the workers in the struggle against them.

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